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DEC 29 1925

A Happy New Year  
To All Our Readers

Coolidge Considers  
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REGULAR



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AND VOLUNTEER  
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## Though Economy Controlled, Congress Will Provide For Services



Hon. Fred A. Britten.

*In compliance with the request of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Congressman Fred A. Britten has written the article herewith printed on the prospects of the Services during the coming session of Congress. Mr. Britten is one of the leaders of the House, a man of force and ability, and of earnest purpose to press legislation designed to make the Army and the Navy adequate and efficient. Mr. Britten is a member of the Naval Committee, is chairman of subcommittees, and has charge of personnel and aeronautic matters.*

By FRED A. BRITTEN, M.C.

National defense will secure adequate recognition at this session of Congress. It will not be weakened, as so many fear. It will be maintained on a sound basis, which will assure ample protection for our far-flung territories and for our interests at home and abroad. Congress is earnestly in favor of disarmament, and unquestionably will support the President in this direction. But such disarmament as may occur cannot seriously affect the present strength of either of our Services. The Army today represents a cut which other nations would do well to emulate proportionally. I do not believe it will be reduced below the strength it has at present. This likewise is true of the Navy and the Marine Corps. So far as the Navy is concerned, the Washington treaty prescribes its strength. We should maintain that strength. To this end, Congress passed a law last year authorizing the construction of 10 new cruisers. We will begin at this session making appropriations for the construction of these vessels, probably providing for starting work on at least three. We shall also make adequate appropriations for keeping the ships in efficient condition, grant ample appropriations for ammunition, etc.

But it must not be forgotten that in accordance with the will of the country and under the leadership of President Coolidge we are reducing taxes, and reduction of taxes necessitates reduction in expenditures. With a rapidity which cannot be too highly praised the House considered the income tax measure, and before adjournment for the Christmas holidays passed a bill which was scientific and certain to benefit business generally. The Senate will make some few changes, but within the course of a few weeks the bill will be law. I refer to this fact, because the income tax measure is one of our most important means for raising revenue. We now are in a position to judge how much money will be collectible during the next fiscal year, and that, naturally, will determine how much we shall be able to spend. In other words, we know the size of the cloth at our disposal, and it is our duty to use it in such fashion as to cover the myriad activities with which the Government is involved.

The Army and Navy are in the forefront of these activities. Undoubtedly there is a minority sentiment for further scaling down the Army and for reducing the Navy. From conferences with my colleagues, I feel certain that Congress will not reduce the personnel of either Service. No increase need be expected. There may possibly be a slight cut in the estimates, but it is impossible to forecast whether this will be done until the subcommittees of the House Appropriations Committee have finished their examination of the officials and officers of the War and Navy Departments. The Services, however, may be assured that the majority of the House is determined to maintain our national defense on its present basis.

Most of the attention of Congress will be centered upon the air controversy. I firmly believe that much good will come out of the varied testimony presented before the President's Aircraft Board, the Lampert (Congressional)

Committee, and the Mitchell court-martial, notwithstanding the very great differences of opinion among those who testified.

Aside from the personal animosities and affections surrounding the Mitchell trial, there is one outstanding evidence before all of these investigating committees, and that is the necessity, as well as the desire, of all concerned to promote aviation, not only for the national defense but in a commercial direction as well. I hope that the present session of Congress will enact legislation that will give commercial aviation the "boost" that it needs, and at the same time will place upon military aeronautics in the Army and in the Navy its proper share of the national defense.

In the very important direction of aviation the United States cannot afford to be unprepared either industrially or in a military sense, and I believe these various investigations have brought home to the layman the necessity for the establishment by the National Government of a concrete, well-determined policy in the air. I believe there is a great shortage of aviators and planes in the Navy, but I am not sure that the present methods and existing law should be utilized to balance aviation with the fleet, as determined by our best expert advisers.

By that I mean that existing law will probably have to be changed before the Navy Department itself will be satisfied with the results required from its own Bureau of Aeronautics.

I believe that the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House is in a receptive mood to tackle this problem and to pass upon it without material or unusual delay. I would like to see a thousand naval aviators in close contact with the fleet and its operations.

Because of our more or less isolated position from European and world entanglements, I consider a highly trained naval aviation personnel of the very greatest importance to our national defense, and I shall work along this line of thought during the present session of Congress. America has been the pioneer in every branch of aviation, and it holds more world's records than do all of the other nations on earth combined. I sincerely believe that the world expects us to take a predominant part in the promotion of commercial as well as military aeronautics.

The war gave aviation a great impetus, and then followed the post-war criticism over our many mistakes and extravagances, and this was followed by the various congressional and military hearings which have almost wrecked public confidence in the situation; but I honestly believe that Congress is ready to tackle the question without feeling and with an open mind that the time has now come for the industrial and military development of our aeronautic facilities, which will put the greatest nation on earth in its proper commanding position in the air.

I shall oppose a united air service until I can be convinced that civilian flyers taken from the Post Office Department or from the flying forces of commercial aviation can operate successfully with the fleet in its maneuvers and war play, as successfully as can the flyer who is trained with the Navy, for the Navy, and for no other purpose. Taking the air from the deck of a moving plane carrier, or being flung into the air from a ship's catapult is a dangerous stunt, while landing on the deck of a rolling plane carrier is a feat requiring no little expert knowledge and experience. Maneuvering with the fleet at sea, receiving and sending signals from the air, range finding, shot spotting, scouting and naval tactics are necessarily different from Army and industrial aviation activity, and I agree with those who contend that naval aviation must always be a unit within itself and should not be retarded by extraneous and uncomplementary attachments.

Aviation (with the Navy) might reasonably be termed "America's first line of national defense," and no amount of preparedness in this direction should be considered a menace by our neighbors across the Pacific or across the Atlantic, for aviation, after all, must be reckoned differently here than in Europe, where a dozen nations border each other and where it is possible to fly over four or five different countries in a flight of 30 minutes.

Over there every aviation activity is immediately considered from its military or war value offensively and defensively, while in America we might, for instance, develop commercial aviation to a tremendous degree without incurring the distrust of Europe or Asia.



# AS THE COUNTRY SEES OUR SERVICE PROBLEMS

## Majority of Press Opinions Support Mitchell Court Findings

There are three phases of the Mitchell verdict which have attracted the special attention of the editorial writers of the country. They are: First, whether Colonel Mitchell was properly found guilty of the charge and specifications; second, whether the penalty imposed was too severe or insufficient for the offense he committed, and third, what the result of the trial will be upon the national defense establishments. That the trial was followed with absorbing interest was shown not only by the complete reports of the testimony which were published, but by the fact that immediate comment was made upon the findings and sentence of the court. It is evident, further, from a perusal of the editorials printed in all sections of the country that the belief prevails the fight for an improvement in conditions in connection with the Air Services is to continue; and few papers question the probability that Congress at this session will make enactments which will remedy the complaints that have been generally bruited.

Even the most emphatic of Colonel Mitchell's journalistic defenders admit that he was technically guilty of the charge. In no case was surprise expressed at the finding. *The Washington Star* (Independent), for example, observes: "That Colonel Mitchell was technically guilty of insubordination was evident from the outset of the proceedings." This paper regards the "sentence as unprecedented," but further refers to the prevalent belief that Colonel Mitchell was "bidding for martyrdom," and concludes that he was awarded "a fair and just punishment." *The New York Tribune* (Republican), expresses the view that "the court \* \* \* could hardly have done anything else." No military organization, in the opinion of the *Springfield Republican* (Republican), could survive the Colonel Mitchell treatment of superiors by inferiors in rank. *The New York Times* (Democratic), declares the Colonel "broke the bonds of discipline defiantly," and that "the effect upon the Army would have been disastrous if he had not been called to account." *The Baltimore Sun* (Democratic), insists that "the court has properly performed a duty that Colonel Mitchell forced upon it." *The Grand Rapids Free Press* states that the trial served "to demonstrate the astounding effrontery" of the Colonel. *The Minneapolis Tribune* thus comments:

"Colonel Mitchell strove for an end through means that are not sanctioned in the great organization of which he was an administrative member. He apparently believed the end justified the means. He is entitled to that opinion, but in it he was not sustained by the court, and we do not believe he is sustained by the intelligent judgment of the people at large."

One can run through editorial after editorial and find the same thread of view. *The Boston Herald* (Republican), asks: "What did Colonel Mitchell prove except his own recklessness and regardlessness of consequence to the discipline and morale of the Army?" It demands his resignation. *The Hartford Courant* (Republican), says that from the beginning the Colonel was "guilty of insubordination." *The Indianapolis News* (Independent Republican), offers the dry comment that Colonel Mitchell "had probably already taken the precaution to have his civilian clothes put in order." *The Nebraska State Journal* (Independent), observes that the judgment was what might have been expected. *The St. Paul Pioneer Press* (Republican), regards the verdict "as justified by the facts." *The Cleveland Plain Dealer* holds that what the Colonel should have done before making his charges "was to resign, hire a soapbox, and enter actively on that crusading career which was luring him." *The Los Angeles Times* (Republican), declares that "by making unsupported accusations Colonel Mitchell did a wrong to men who by brilliant and efficient service won the high esteem in which they were and are held by the American people."

But Colonel Mitchell has newspaper defenders. The Hearst papers, under the leadership of Arthur Brisbane and James T. Williams, Jr., have not failed to denounce the verdict of the court and to dwell upon the great value of the public service which in their view Colonel Mitchell rendered. Mr. Brisbane, in the Hearst Wisconsin paper, is suggesting that the Colonel run on the Democratic ticket for Senator from that state. *The Tampa Tribune* (Florida) (Democratic), wants the Colonel to be considered for the Democratic nomination for the presidency. Mr. Brisbane quotes an enthusiastic citizen of Florida, Mr. Bryan Mack:

"It is all right for Wisconsin to want General Mitchell for Senator, but Florida democrats want him for President."

So Florida and Wisconsin are united in their determination to make the Colonel a high public official!

*The Bloomington* (Ill.) *Daily Pantagraph* (Independent), suggests the Mitchell trial will become an American Dreyfus case. *The South Bend* (Ind.) *Tribune* (Independent), avers that "the sentence is so heavy, so severe and so savage that it is quite evident to us that the distinguished Major Generals and Brigadiers of the Military Court put long-stored venom into it. The public welfare does not demand that Colonel Mitchell be treated like a felon and punished by indignities that should be reserved for overt acts." *The Louisville Courier-Journal*, while admitting there has never been any question that Colonel Mitchell was guilty of technical insubordination, claims that "in

the public eye, Mitchell is regarded as having performed a public service, and the Army stands accused of blundering while penalizing the officer for pointing out its blunders." *The Kansas City Star* (Republican), extenuates Colonel Mitchell's conduct, holding it took the Colonel's statements to drive the nation into an investigation, and adds: "The nation needs its Sims and Mitchells. The civil power, representing the public, out not to permit the verdict to stand."

There is practically no criticism of the court for its procedure. It is recognized that every opportunity was given to the defense to submit whatever testimony it desired. "The court," says the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* (Independently Democratic), permitted Colonel Mitchell's counsel full scope in presenting testimony in support of his charges." And it added: "There have been four official investigations of the aviation situation by as many different bodies. In not one of them is any support given to Colonel Mitchell's charges against the competency of commanding officers of the Army and Navy." *The Atlanta Constitution* (Democratic), finds that "the Generals upon whose shoulders rested the responsibility of discipline among the fighting forces could not have brought in a different verdict without having caused a revolution in the entire national defense establishments."

There is a wide discussion as to the propriety of the sentence which the court imposed. *The New York Evening Post* (Independent), regards it as "justice tempered with mercy." *The St. Paul Pioneer Press* declares the Colonel is a "misfit" and that there is no room for such in the Army. *The Detroit Free Press*, with the Hearst papers, concludes that the severity of the sentence is "almost an affront to the country." *The Newark Evening News* regards it as a "gag." *The Cincinnati Enquirer* insists that the sentence deprives the Government of a "strong militant factor in the national defense," and claims that the air officer "has accomplished a great service." Most of the newspapers, however, Democratic as well as Republican, entertain the view that the crown of martyrdom has been withheld from the Colonel, and they expect the President so to act as to uphold the traditional idea of discipline in the military establishments.

It is interesting further to note that few papers expect the aviation question to end with the trial and conviction of Colonel Mitchell. They give him credit for precipitating the question to the point of a settlement. With the exception of the Hearst papers and a few others, however, there is no acquiescence in the Colonel's plan for either a Department of National Defense or a separate Air Department. It is evident that the conclusions presented by the President's Air Craft Commission have made a deep impression upon the country, and various papers mention them with approval. *The Des Moines Register*, which is notoriously pacifistic, holds that the punishment of Colonel Mitchell is merely an incident in a vitally important question—that of the attempt, which it has discovered, "to make the United States a great military power." This paper points out that Colonel Mitchell did not advocate a decrease in the Army or the Navy but the addition to the national defense of a powerful air force; and it sees real danger in this connection from the public sentiment which has been aroused.

To sum up briefly, the general expression of editorial opinion shows approval of the conduct of the court, of the findings it handed down, and of the diplomacy it exercised in imposing a sentence which prevented the martyrdom of the Colonel.



—Courtesy of Chicago Daily News

## Army and Navy Officers Defended

(From the Washington Post.)

Why, with all the vilification recently emitted against Army officers by members of the Senate was there not a single man to stand up and call attention to the well-known and unquestioned integrity of such officers? One would think a sense of justice might have impelled some decent man to do so.

As the granddaughter, daughter, and sister of men who have given unstintingly of their best to the service, I think I can say with truth that members of our legislative body would do well to emulate the high sense of honor, at times almost exaggerated, the ideals of "fair play," and the spirit of selfless service which inspire the majority of officers in the Army and Navy. I fancy their detractors in Congress are quite incapable of understanding or recognizing such qualities, and therefore impute to them only such thoughts and ideals as govern their own particular line of conduct.—Katherine T. Andrews, Washington, Dec. 20.

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# President Coolidge Considers Col. Mitchell's Sentence

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE will not act hastily in the matter of Colonel William Mitchell. During the progress of the trial, he paid the testimony as published comparatively little attention. He desired to keep his mind open so that when the record of the case, with the findings and sentence, reached him, he could give them impartial consideration.

Knowing this to be the situation, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL cannot make a forecast of the President's decision. But this much can be said: Mr. Coolidge's mind is a mind of orderly process. He believes in discipline. As Commander-in-Chief, he must preserve the morale of the Army. Running true to form, therefore, as undoubtedly he will, it is altogether probable that the President will approve the findings and sentence, and do so with a memorandum which will be in effect a severe reprimand. Perhaps, too, the President will take advantage of the opportunity to reassure the country as to the Government's purpose to have air forces within the Services which will be adequate for our needs and efficient in every respect.

The Secretary of War will receive the papers through the usual channels and recommend the approval of the court's action.

In the meantime, Colonel Mitchell's friends are active. Resolutions have been introduced in the House, restoring him to rank and pay, abolishing courts-martial, and the like. Southern Democrats are particularly busy in this direction. None of these politicians has any other motive for their activity than a desire for publicity.

Congressman Blanton took advantage of the introduction of a resolution in behalf of Colonel Mitchell to review the various disciplinary cases, including those of Maj. Henry M. Butler, U.S.M.C., Capt. Frank M. Nihoof, 42d Infantry, and Nurses Ruth M. Anderson and Katherine C. Clancy, U.S.N., and recited his own experience in trying to get Bertrand Wayne Seaman, 1st class, U.S.N., discharged from the Navy. During his speech Congressman Madden, of Illinois, interpolated that there was a case before the Appropriations Committee "where the War Department asked us to recommend an appropriation of \$27,000 to make up a shortage of a military attaché where he signed a check of the Government on a bank to make up his gambling losses. We asked them if he was in jail, and they replied, 'No, they were trying to get the thing adjusted.' We found out afterwards that he was acquitted by a court-martial."

Mr. Blanton declared that "in closely watching the Navy, from the Secretary down, I have found that when they do not want to they do not obey the law"; and he denounced Secretary Wilbur for "unlawfully overriding" Comptroller McCarl. "Congress has specifically said," continued Blanton, "that the Secretary of the Navy shall pay only when Comptroller General McCarl authorizes it as lawful. Yet Secretary Wilbur defies the Comptroller General and the law." Mr. Blanton also denounced the General Staff.

## COLONEL WAINWRIGHT DEFENDS G.C.M.

Col. J. Mayhew Wainwright, former Assistant Secretary of War, upheld the court-martial system of the United States Army, declaring "the courts are as much entitled to our support and to our respect as any of our courts."

Mr. Wainwright asserted that "respect for supreme authority is the very keystone of discipline. Without discipline, we can have no Army in peace or war."

Referring to Colonel Mitchell, Mr. Wainwright continued: "I submit that the use of such language, especially by a high military officer as to his superiors, constitutes conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and should not go unrebuked. He admitted the charge for which the court, using the widest latitude in the admission of evidence, found there was no fair foundation and found him guilty."

"What were they then to do? To acquit him? No; that was impossible under their oaths. To sentence him to dismissal? That they might have done or to inflict some lesser penalty."

"Colonel Mitchell is a most gallant and dauntless soldier. He has rendered long and honorable service to his country. In his constant and unremitting advocacy of things he deemed essential for the development of our air power he may have rendered service."

"But that has not justified him even in the interest of what he has appeared to have so much at heart to violate the law, the customs and traditions of the service to which he has sworn fealty. I know him well, admire him for his engaging qualities, his intrepidity, his physical, and, if your please, his moral courage. I am his friend, and trust he is still mine. Yet even friendship cannot condone for me what I believe to have been his grievous error."

"It is true that he wears upon his breast many decorations awarded for his gallant service in time of war. But let us, as well, not forget that each member of that court which tried him wears some decoration of valor. Some wear wound stripes. The president of the court, that veteran of many combats in his country's service, Major General Howze, wears that highest of all awards—the Congressional Medal of Honor."

All resolutions introduced have been referred to committees where they are filed. After the President announces his decision, it is likely Colonel Mitchell's friends will seek to reopen his case in Congress. The chances are they will not be successful except in the matter of pressing consideration of the air reform programs. The House Military Affairs Committee has determined in any case to take up the air controversy immediately after the Christmas holidays. Colonel Mitchell's activity, of course, will be discussed, but that favorable action in his behalf will be determined upon is without the bounds of expectation. Congressman Reid, of Illinois, has announced he will do everything in his power to force congressional action. For the purpose of annoying the administration he may be aided by the Democrats. But the policy of the latter will be largely influenced by the reaction of the country to the sentence imposed. Some of Colonel Mitchell's intimates say the sentence is unconstitutional, because it deprives him of a means of livelihood. This is not the opinion of the legal officers of the department.

Colonel Mitchell's future plans are being closely guarded. Congressman Bloom, of New York, suggested his appointment as police commissioner of Gotham, but the new mayor, Mr. Walker, promptly vetoed the idea. The La Follette group wants the colonel to become a candidate against Senator Lenroot. It might well be that the colonel would permit the use of his name in this connection. If Colonel Mitchell endeavors to resign, unquestionably the President would refuse to accept his resignation on the ground that he was seeking to evade the sentence imposed by a duly constituted court.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL went to press on Wednesday this week because its usual press day, Friday, is Christmas. Going to press early will enable the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to reach its readers at the usual time.

As New Year's Day also falls on a Friday the same procedure will be followed next week.

## Shenandoah Inquiry

COLONEL MITCHELL, on Dec. 21, appeared before the Navy Court of Inquiry, of which Rear Adm. Hilary Jones, U.S.N., is president, appointed some time since to examine into the loss of the Shenandoah.

The colonel, as was the case in considerable of his testimony during his court-martial, when asked for "facts" to back up some of his more important assertions, admitted he had none, and that the charges he publicly made as to the Shenandoah were his "personal beliefs."

The trial judge advocate, Maj. Henry Leonard, U.S.M.C., put Colonel Mitchell through a thorough examination as to his personal knowledge of all the facts in the Shenandoah case, or those in which the colonel had made a public expression. The colonel repeatedly held to the point that his knowledge of the Shenandoah and the causes leading up to the disaster were based on his long period of air training, on published statements, reports, knowledge of air conditions, and his conclusions in general were drawn from reports he had received and which contained the conclusions of others.

His explanation of the statement published Sept. 5 from San Antonio, Tex., that the dirigible was 50 percent overweight, was that her operating standard was reduced by that figure. The Shenandoah had been designed for hydrogen use, he said, and helium, with a less lifting power, had been employed. Further, he declared, one engine had been removed, a larger radio set had been installed, and these changes had "reduced it in ability, including weight, and it should not have been sent out on such a distant mission."

Pressed for more amplification of his statement, Colonel Mitchell replied: "You've had testimony here that she was only 3½ percent overweight. I think it was much more than that."

Asked for his positive knowledge that the ship was 50 percent overweight, the witness replied that he had a "sneaking suspicion that this was true."

"Then you were willing to alarm the country on that information?" asked Major Leonard.

"Yes," replied Colonel Mitchell. "It's a public question and not one confined to the Services. I intended the public to believe she was 50 percent reduced in ability, including weight. The last mission showed the ship was inadequate for such a dangerous trip. Under certain conditions she would have been able to get back, but under others she didn't get back. With her reduced operating radius she might have gotten back with one hour's fuel, like the Los Angeles did when she went to Bermuda. The point I want to make is that she was an experimental ship and should have been kept at the home station."

Shenandoah survivors, through their spokesman, Lt. Comdr. C. E. Rosendahl, U.S.N., refused to cross-examine Colonel Mitchell because his knowledge was "not expert."

Colonel Mitchell admitted no personal knowledge of the Shenandoah and modified his allegations that her survivors were "muzzled" to say that departmental practice would make the survivors decline to talk freely. He said he appeared at the court against the advice of his counsel.

The inquiry closed on Dec. 22 to deliberate on its findings. Lt. Comdr. Charles E. Rosendahl, U.S.N., the senior surviving officer of the Shenandoah, made an eloquent appeal to place the dirigible disaster in the category of an "inevitable accident" and relieve Capt. Zachary Lansdowne of all responsibility.

Commander Rosendahl was the only one of three "interested parties" in the case to present a summing-up argument, the others—Comdr. S. M. Kraus, for the Bureau of Aeronautics, and Lt. George V. Whittle, for the commanding officer of the naval air station at Lakehurst, N. J.—declining to review their part of the case. Commander Kraus, however, called two technical points to the court's attention.

**NAVY EQUALIZATION BILL.**—Final draft of the equalization bill has been submitted to the Secretary of the Navy who now has it under advisement. While declining to state definitely what action would be taken he intimated that it would be introduced in the House shortly after the New Year. This measure is practically identical with the one submitted in the last Congress but which was not acted upon.

**VICE-PRESIDENT C. G. DAWES** requested President Coolidge, on Dec. 22, to withdraw his nomination as a brigadier general in the O.R.C., taking the view that the Vice-President should not hold such high rank. The President acceded to his request, and the nomination was withdrawn.

**THE BOARD OF TRADE** of the District of Columbia, in cooperation with other civic bodies, favors a bill to be introduced in Congress to place Col. C. O. Sherrill, formerly Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., on the retired list of the Army with the pay of a lieutenant colonel. Colonel Sherrill recently resigned from the Army to accept the managership of Cincinnati.

**BRIG. GEN. SMEDLEY D. BUTLER**, U.S.M.C., who has been on leave acting as director of public safety of Philadelphia, sent in his resignation as an officer of the Marine Corps on Dec. 21. Major General Commandant Lejeune, as soon as he learned of the resignation, phoned to General Butler, requesting him to withdraw it.

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## What Army and Navy Journal Poll On Aircraft Report Reveals

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL ballots on the Morrow Aircraft Report which have been received at the office, in some cases have been accompanied with interesting comment. We give below extracts from a few of the letters received:

To my mind the outstanding features of the Morrow Board report are that its conclusions are unanimous and its advice to those who differ on the subject of aircraft to use the same spirit of mutual accommodation and understanding which the board has found necessary to get together. This injunction to "get together" is contained in the conclusion, as follows:

In submitting this report, Mr. President, we feel constrained to say that our diverse experiences, associations and habits of mind necessarily produced views differing at first nearly as widely as some of those expressed in the testimony heard by us. We have reached a unanimous conclusion because we have approached our task in a spirit of mutual accommodation and understanding. The same spirit may prove helpful both to those charged with the grave responsibility of developing the policies in regard to the use of aircraft in national defense and to those who encounter the hazards of actual operations in the air.

There seems little doubt that this was deemed of prime importance by the board, probably even of greater value than any remarks they made.

The board recommended Assistant Secretaries in War, Navy, and Commerce Department to look out for air questions, probably because such officials could secure better recognition of aircraft and quicker development for war purposes and commercial flying. No doubt this will be the case, and especially will such officials be valuable in contact with Congress and in securing adequate appropriations. The board recommends these Assistant Secretaries "in order that the Air Corps should receive constant sympathetic supervision and counsel."

The board's other conclusions are numerous, but the leading ones are: (1) That military and civilian air services should remain distinctly separate; (2) the United States is not in danger from any potential enemy of menacing strength in the air; (3) they disapprove of a united department of national defense; (4) no separate air department for war should be created coordinate with the Army and Navy air forces.

The board has nothing but praise for the personnel of the Army and Navy Air Services, and they make several important suggestions for further recognition of the hazards of actual flying, and provision for air men when they get older. These are in flying pay, adequate insurance, and temporary increased rank in important positions.

Possible danger lies in the Assistant Secretaries for Air; that is, for the Army and Navy. At present the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of both War and Navy have well-defined duties. The present Assistant Secretaries have mainly business duties. The Air Assistant Secretary will inevitably have and want all control of the Air Service. This will to some extent interfere with the military control—not necessarily, but it will require careful adjustment. If it is arranged so that operation of the air forces of Army and Navy will be the same as for ships or troops, there can be no question.

The board has with sledge-hammer blows disposed of numerous wild and extravagant statements about "unsafe" airplanes and flyers being compelled to fly in such planes. The board says in part:

General Patrick stated before us on Oct. 13 that "the planes we have in service are inspected most rigidly before they are taken in the air. No man is allowed to take into the air a plane that is regarded in any way as unsafe." Casualties have occurred. The records show that the accident rate per number of miles flown has been steadily decreasing and that it compares favorably with the accident rate in other air services.

In particular, much criticism has been directed against the DH plane, of which a large number were on hand at the close of the war. This particular type of plane, though referred to by some critics as "flaming coffins," has in the last three years been flown approximately 1,000,000 miles "cross-country" on the Army airways without a casualty.

While the charge has been made in the public press that flyers have been compelled to fly in unsafe planes, no evidence of any such case has been submitted to us. It is clearly the duty of anyone having any such evidence to submit it to the proper authorities in order that those guilty of such a violation of rules shall be severely punished. Particularly is this the duty of any Army officer who has such knowledge. In the Army the channels of protest are as well known as the channels of command and both are as old as the Army itself.

Any member of the Air Service who has knowledge that his brother flyers are being forced into the air in unsafe planes and who fails to make direct and immediate report of the concrete case and facts to his chief is at fault to the extent that his knowledge is accurate.

The board notes that good results from competition in producing planes and in their operation. It does not show that considerable differences exist between planes designed for Army and Navy. It discourages the building of many planes at a Government air factory, but believes in experimental building and laboratory work. It does not mention, nor has anyone mentioned, the fact that a single Air Service, under control probably for years of one group of officers, would be apt to adopt and prefer finally some one type of plane. This might result detrimentally in one airplane company doing most of the producing for the Air Service, and would prevent many companies competing and producing. As Government orders for years will be the bulk of aircraft business, encouragement must be given to all companies producing satisfactory equipment according to Government specifications.

It is doubtful if it is wise to adopt a type of plane as standard for three years as suggested by the board.

The development of aviation and the production of safe, well-designed planes for all military purposes and for postal and pleasure flying will be much advanced by having three Government air agencies with varying needs and special requirements. Certainly, with a rich country like ours, we can keep these three agencies supplied with funds to develop aviation to the full extent.

The airmen will not be pleased at promotion ideas of the Morrow Board, but what is recommended is very liberal and should satisfy them.—A NAVY OFFICER.

I consider the report a well-balanced estimate, being neither too conservative nor too radical, and I especially approve of the recommendation to keep the Naval Air Service a part of the Navy.—NAVY LINE OFFICER.

### To the Navy

Secretary of the Navy, Curtis D. Wilbur, sent the following Holiday Greetings:

"To the officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps and their families, and to all civilians connected with the service, I wish to extend Christmas Greetings and hearty good wishes for the New Year.

"For one hundred and fifty years the Navy has served our country faithfully. I have full confidence that its high traditions and loyal service will be fully maintained by the united efforts of its personnel. The department appreciates your good work well done. I extend on behalf of the Navy deep sympathy to those who have lost relatives and friends. Their devoted service is well remembered."

"The last war taught us again that man can not make a machine stronger than the spirit of man." Nothing could be truer than this statement, and it has ever been so, and should be always present in the minds of persons making a study of national defense or warfare in any of its phases.—ARMY.

Under the heading "The controversy that has gone on since the war," the board hits the nail on the head when it says as to the causes assigned for the controversy, among other things, "the lack of discipline in the new arm." When, due to the request of the general, everybody was doing his best to inculcate in the new levies the idea of military discipline, its necessity, and how we obtained in our Service, the aviators were proverbial for the lack of it.

It is my opinion that had they been conscious of this lack the results obtained by the corps would have been more adequate and show some return for the great outlay and undoubted hard work of the individuals in the service.—ARMY.

I heartily approve of the main recommendations of the Aircraft Board. It does not appear, however, that more than one additional brigadier general is needed to be in charge of procurement, storage and issue of Air Service supplies and equipment. The experience of the World War leads to the conclusion that a fighting branch of the Army should not be charged with procuring its own equipment. Existing supply branches should take over from the Air Service all supply activities, and type of airplanes be developed and adopted only if approved by the Air Corps as is now the method of the supply branches with the Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry.—CAVALRY.

1. I do not believe that there should be any difference, as regards qualifications for General Staff duty (in other words, for the General Staff eligibility list) between the Air Service and other branches of the service. Officers of the Air Service have the same opportunity to go to the Command and General Staff School and to the Army War College as officers of other branches. I can see no reason why knowledge of flying or aviation matters alone should be considered a qualification for General Staff duty.

If necessary, let Air Service officers be detailed as acting General Staff officers when they are selected to head Air Service sections of divisions of the War Department General Staff. But set a time limit, by which time the Air Service must have officers qualified for General Staff duty; thereafter only qualified officers to be permitted to head the sections mentioned.

2. I do not believe any special decoration for heroism in the air, in either peace or war, should be given, unless a similar decoration be given to the members of other branches also. It would seem that the D.S.C. and Medal of Honor fulfill the requirements of war, for all branches. If a peace-time decoration is desirable, let it be awarded to a member of any branch of the Service who may demonstrate the required heroism. Peace-time acts of heroism can be performed on the ground as well as in the air, although the airman has more opportunities than the man on the ground.

3. Abolish extra flying pay in time of war. Statistics have clearly shown that the casualties in the Infantry are much greater proportionately than are those in the Air Service. And there can be no comparison as to the drudgery and hardships.—INFANTRY.

**NAVY OFFICERS COMPLETE C.W.S. COURSE.**—Two lieutenant commanders, seven lieutenants (junior grade) and 15 ensigns, or a total of 29 line officers of the Navy, completed this week a six-week course of instruction at the Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal, Md. This course is especially adapted to the needs of naval officers in chemical warfare.

Up to the present time there have been 150 Navy officers who have graduated from this school, besides the 25 additional Marine Corps officers who are listed among the Chemical Warfare School graduates.

This is the fourth such course for naval officers which has been conducted at Edgewood since the establishment of the school. The following Navy officers completed this course on Dec. 24.

Lt. Comdrs. Norman R. Van der Veer, James G. Ware.

Lts. John P. Dix, Richard O. Williams, Leon W. Mills, Glenn S. Holman, Warner U. Hines.

Lts. (j.g.) Ralph W. Floody, John P. Womble, Blair M. Fuller, James S. Freeman, Julius L. Thompson, Donald S. Evans, John E. French.

Ens. William E. Brice, Gilbert R. Crowther, Harry H. Keith, Charles J. Nager, Wells L. Field, Adolph H. Oswald, Charles L. Lee, George M. Brydon.

Ens. Edward W. Rawlins, John C. Waldron, Harry Burris, Albert E. Jarrell, Reuben T. Thornton, Harold O. Larson, and William E. Hank.



Army and Navy  
U.S.M.C.—N.G.

# SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Coast Guard  
Reserve Forces

**MORROW BOARD LEGISLATION FOR THE NAVY.**—Plans for making effective the major portion of the recommendations of the Morrow Aircraft Board for naval aviation are fast taking shape in the Navy Department.

While drafts of bills for the necessary legislation are being put into final form, a study of the entire problem is being made under the Secretary's orders to iron out a few controversial issues in order that the recommendations in their entirety can be made effective.

Separate bills covering the various points in the report needing legislation to be adopted have been drawn up and are now being reviewed preparatory to submission to the Secretary for final approval.

One of these provides for the creation of an assistant secretary for aviation. Another to permit the carrying of extra numbers, at their own request, of officers who have specialized in aviation so long as to jeopardize their selection for promotion, and thus to insure such promotion as would be otherwise due. A third bill will provide temporary command rank for junior officers detailed to duty requiring specialization in aviation for which the higher rank is proper. Still another bill will provide special flying decorations for extraordinary heroism or achievement in aviation.

Of the 12 specific recommendations made by the Morrow Board, these four are the only ones needing legislation, the others being mainly administrative matters. All of these have been the subject of intensive study, and in some instances actual adoption of the proposed changes begun. For instance, the proposal to have aviation officers detailed to the Bureau of Navigation, Operations, and the General Board is being practically worked out, and it is understood that it will result in a more direct physical representation than has been in effect in the past.

The special board, headed by Rear Adm. M. M. Taylor, which was appointed by the Bureau of Aeronautics to take up all personnel questions raised by the proposed changes, has virtually finished its work, and its preliminary report has been referred to the Bureau of Navigation for investigation and suggestions before it is presented in its final form for approval to the Secretary.

While this report has not been made public, it is understood that but two points of disagreement are still unsettled. One of these is over the desirability of increasing the use of enlisted men in aviation duty, opposition to which is voiced in aviation circles but which finds considerable support elsewhere in the department. The other question at issue is the best means for officers specializing in aviation to get line experience.

Naturally this goes into the perplexing problems of flying pay, the extent to which such officers shall be detached from aviation duty while assigned to general line duty for purposes of qualification in command, and sea duty for junior aviation officers before coming up for promotion.

While not entirely in sympathy with all of the proposed changes, departmental officials make it plain that the Navy proposes to follow out as literally as possible the board's recommendation in "spirit and letter." This is particularly true in the case of the proposal that an assistant secretary be appointed to have charge of aviation. The wisdom of this is questioned, as was evidenced by the testimony given the board, but, regardless of this feeling, the department is drafting a bill to put this into effect.

**MAY BE NO NATIONAL MATCHES IN 1926.**—It is very much to be regretted that the War Department does not contemplate holding the national matches in the calendar year 1926, on account of lack of funds, unless the same is provided by Congress. If the matches have to be abandoned, it will be a serious blow to the important matter of marksmanship among military and civilians alike.

In connection with the large number of men from the 5th Corps Area, sent to Camp Perry for duty in connection with the national matches, the War Department states that it is realized that the national matches have made heavy demands upon the personnel of the 10th Infantry Brigade, composed of the 10th and 11th Infantry, which comprise the entire Regular Army troops in the Corps Area. Col. Alexander J. McNab, executive officer of this year's national matches, states in his report to the War Department:

The troops, consisting of the 28th Infantry, of Ft. Niagara, N. Y., and detachments of the 10th and 11th Infantry, under command of Col. R. E. Ingram, rendered very efficient service and are deserving of high praise. The matches were run off in one week less than in former years. This necessitated the operation of the target ranges at full capacity nearly every day. To do this practically every available man had to be used, and the enlisted men had very little time for rest or recreation. In spite of this fact they rendered efficient and cheerful service to the end. They realized that this was an Army show, that the Army was on exhibition before representatives from every state, and they worked hard to make a creditable showing.

Colonel McNab strongly recommended that the Army furnish at least 1,500 men for the national matches in the future. This would be a sufficient number to insure each man having every third day off duty, his report states.

**LEGISLATION TO IMPROVE STATUS OF ARMY CHAPLAINS.**—The War Department is considering a bill to be introduced into Congress which provides that the Chaplains of the Army shall be placed upon the same basis in the matter of pay, allowances and opportunity for advancement as the other non-combatant corps of the Army, and that they shall have the same relative grades as are now enjoyed by Chaplains of the U.S. Navy.

Many eminent churchmen and religious communions are in favor of this legislation. The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and other denominations are in favor of having the Chief of Chaplains rank as a General officer instead of as a Colonel as at present. The Secretary of War, it is known, is in favor of the proposed legislation, as he approved the idea last year which was covered by S. 2523 and H. R. 7038. The bill was considered at a joint hearing which, however, was not passed, although the subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs of the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives advocated the favorable consideration of this matter.

It is believed that the War Department will sponsor the bill now under consideration. At any rate, it is certain that the Federal Council of Churches and other religious denominations will endeavor to further the legislation on behalf of the Chaplains Corps. They believe that an improved status for Chaplains will strengthen religious work in the Army.

**COL. J. J. BYRNE APPOINTED COMMANDING GENERAL N.Y.N.G.**—Col. John J. Byrne, of the 244th Coast Artillery, N.Y.N.G. (old 9th), has been appointed by Governor Smith to the important office of commanding general of the New York National Guard, with the rank of major general, to succeed Maj. Gen. Charles W. Berry, elected comptroller of the city of New York.

Colonel Byrne is a well-known officer, who is fully qualified for the high position of responsibility, and is an officer who is most highly respected, and he holds the confidence of the state force. He will make his headquarters in the Municipal Building in New York City. Colonel Byrne has been a member of the state's military forces for 30 years. In 1890 he enlisted as a private in the old 7th Regiment. He served as a captain in Infantry in the Spanish-American War, and commanded several heavy artillery units at Sandy Hook, N. J., during the World War and went overseas. Colonel Byrne has numerous friends in all components of the Army.

**POSSIBLE EFFECT OF BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS ON ARMY, U.S.M.C. NON-COMS AND NAVY P.O.S.**—How will the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget affect the non-commissioned officer strength in the Army and Marine Corps and the petty officer strength in the Navy? This is the question which is agitating many members of the enlisted personnel of the Services, not only those holding warrants in the three upper grades of Army and Marine Corps N.C.O. ranks and ratings in the Navy, but those who are in line for promotion to these grades or ratings.

As far as can be ascertained there are no contemplated reductions in the non-commissioned strength of the Army and Marine Corps and there is a possible increase in the number of petty officers in the Navy. The increase is contingent entirely upon the disposition of any increased pay appropriations which may be voted by Congress.

In dealing with the Services separately, the greatest amount of discussion is going on in the Army where many old-timers are greatly concerned with the possibility of demotion.

The Secretary of War stated a few days ago that he had nothing to say concerning the reduction of the item "Pay of the Army." The General Staff is studying the situation: If Congress does not appropriate money to cover the reported \$500,000 cut in this item which the Bureau of the Budget has made, the present strength of 118,000 men cannot be maintained unless trimmings are made somewhere.

In many quarters it is felt that the strength of the Army will be actually fixed by the appropriations which Congress makes. This has been the case in the last few years. The authorized strength of the Regular Army is 125,000. Appropriations for pay have forced the reduction to 118,000 men. The number of non-coms holding warrants in excess of this strength a few years ago were forced back a grade. In the selection made at that time of the non-coms to retain their warrants in the three upper grades, the human element was carefully considered. Non-coms, who were married and had children, were given preference over unmarried non-coms who had no dependents.

It is not thought that the authorities will be faced with this situation again. Although there is no official statement on the matter, rumors persist that should the necessity for setting the strength of non-coms in the three upper grades at a lower figure arise, the solution will be a temporary stop of promotions from the lower grades.

This is the system which was successfully used by the Marine Corps, when its enlisted strength was cut from 21,000 to 19,500 men, and again when a further reduction was made to the present strength of 18,000.

In regard to the Marine Corps, although the pay estimates of the Bureau of the Budget for the fiscal year 1927 for enlisted men is less than for the present fiscal year, the reduction in part consists of extra compensation for marksmanship, etc., and will not affect the personnel strength of the Corps. It is impossible to state at present whether the estimates, if not increased by Congress, will be sufficient to maintain the present strength throughout the next fiscal year, but any demotion of noncommissioned officers is not thought of.

Any proposed increase in Navy personnel strength is no indication that there will be a corresponding increase in the number of petty officers rated. There is, at present, an excess in the rating of chief petty officer. The lower ratings are now proportionate to the number of enlisted personnel. Should this proportion be maintained and the enlisted strength increased to 84,000 from its present 81,000, this would mean a 4 percent increase in certain ratings. But until determination of how any increased pay funds should be applied is decided by the authorities, there are no bright prospects of a sudden increase in promotions to petty officer ranks. It is very likely, that should Congress appropriate increased pay funds for the Navy, that a portion of these would be applied to maintenance of an increased number of petty officers in a special branch, like aviation. This would mean no promotion above normal in the petty officer ratings of the deck and engineering branches.

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# U. S. ARMY AND COMPONENTS

## LECTURES TO ORD. OFF., U.S.A.

An instructive series of lectures of current interest to Ordnance officers in Washington has been arranged for, to be given in the assembly room of the office of the Chief of Ordnance. The lectures will touch on the plans and operations of the various activities of the Ordnance Department. The first two of these lectures were given on Dec. 3, the speakers being Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, and Maj. Gen. Fox Connor, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4. The lecture program from Jan. 9 is as follows:

Maj. C. T. Harris, Jr., Jan. 9; Maj. J. H. Woodberry, Jan. 16; Col. T. C. Dickson, Jan. 23; Maj. C. G. Mettler, Jan. 30; Maj. R. McT. Pennell, F.A., Feb. 6; Maj. H. O'Leary, Feb. 13; Col. Odus C. Horney, Feb. 20; Maj. B. W. Simpson, Feb. 27; Mr. Paul Weeks, of Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., Mar. 6; Brig. Gen. C. L. H. Ruggles, Assistant Chief of Ordnance, Mar. 13; Mr. D. A. Gurney, Mar. 20; Capt. D. C. Hall, Mar. 27; Maj. J. B. Rose, April 3. Officers of the other branches of the Army are cordially invited to attend all lectures.

## ARMY PRISONERS' FARM

The U.S. Army maintains a model prisoners' farm, and few people realize how successful it is, and its great accomplishments. This farm colony is one of the most interesting and important activities at the United States Disciplinary Barracks, at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans. It consists of a dairy department, poultry department, hog department, green-house, ice-plant, farm department, and garden department. The farm colony has been in operation for a number of years, and is conducted on a strictly business basis, its primary function, the vocational training of prisoners, being continually kept in view. The foreman of each department, who is either a thoroughly competent civilian or soldier, has been so successful in giving practical instruction to the prisoners that a great number of them have obtained good positions upon their release from the disciplinary barracks.

In the operation of the farm colony, prisoners are paroled from the main building and permitted to live practically at freedom in buildings erected for their accommodation on various parts of the reservation. One member of each group is designated to prepare food and keep the cottage in proper order. The morale of the prisoners thus paroled is good; very few paroles have been violated, and any prisoner who is a misfit in one line of farming is given an opportunity in another line. While it is impracticable to go into detail, the importance and value of the farm colony becomes apparent from the following brief summary:

The dairy department has a herd of pure-bred Holsteins, numbering 103 at this time, and the production of milk for the year was approximately 46,780 gallons. In the poultry department 20,000 baby chicks were hatched in incubators from approximately 32,000 eggs. The hog department consists of 204 heads of Duroc-Jersey hogs. During the year three carloads of hogs were sold on the Kansas City market, where they topped the market on the day they were sold. The farm department consists of about 600 acres, planted in wheat, oats, corn, alfalfa, and potatoes and produces to a large extent the food used to feed the cattle, hogs, and chickens. The garden department, consisting of about 70 acres, produced 145 tons of vegetables, of an estimated value of more than \$7,000. An additional area of about 120 acres is being cleared and prepared for crop planting.

## U.S.M.A. SCHOOL, HONOLULU

Sixteen enlisted men of the Regular Army, one National Guardsman and two civilians, sons of Army officers, are being prepared for the entrance examinations to West Point at a West Point Candidates' School at Schofield Barracks. This school is part of the post school system and is run under the supervision of Capt. John A. Shaw, U.S.A., officer in charge of post schools. All enlisted men of the proper age in the department are given the opportunity to attend, if it is thought that they have a possible chance of entering the Academy.

The instructors are 1st Lt. Thomas McGregor, 1st Lt. Richard C. Partridge and 2d Lt. Maxwell D. Taylor. This year the school opened with 35 students. As a man is deemed unfit by the instructors and it becomes evident that he could not pass the

examinations, he is sent back to his organization for duty, until only the authorized number of candidates remain, which this year for the department is fourteen.

The methods used have proven most successful in the past and have not only enabled men to enter the Academy but have greatly aided them in successfully mastering the first year's academic work. Maj. Gen. William R. Smith, division commander, and for many years an instructor at West Point, taken an active interest in the school and the progress of the students.

The two officers' sons who have received presidential appointments are Arthur Fuller, son of Lt. Col. Arthur L. Fuller, U.S.A., of Ft. Shafter, and Addison V. Dishman, son of Maj. Samuel R. Dishman, Q.M.C., U.S.A.

## 33D DEGREE MASONS IN U.S.A.

A number of inquiries have been received by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL relative to the item which appeared in the Nov. 7 issue of this paper, page 227, pertaining to the number of officers in the Army holding the distinguished rank of a 33d degree Mason. The item was intended to embrace only those Regular Army officers on the active list and not those officers on the retired list holding this distinction. At the present time, it is believed that the three Regular Army officers upon whom the 33d degree has been conferred are Maj. Gen. Merritt W. Ireland, Surgeon General of the Army, Col. Russell P. Reeder, C.A.C., and Col. H. A. White, J.A.G.D.

## NEW FLYING FIELD AT CALIF.

First Lts. H. A. Moore and William R. Taylor, A.S., U.S.A., each piloting a De Havilland plane, and carrying Lt. G. E. Russel and Sergeant Klutz, A.S., as observers, recently flew from Crissy Field, San Francisco, to Wawona, Calif., near the entrance to Yosemite Park, and landed on a new field, laid out by Mr. Washburn, proprietor of the Wawona Field.

The purpose of the flight was to chart the field for the Aeronautical Bulletin. This field has great potential value for use by the aerial forest patrol, and as a terminus for commercial airlines in the valley. It places the Yosemite Valley within four hours of San Francisco, two hours by air to Wawona and two hours by stage which runs twice a day. These two planes were the first to land at Wawona. The elevation is 4,000 feet, and the distance from San Francisco is approximately 175 miles, airline. The flying time was one and three-quarter hours.

## 24TH COAST ART., N.Y.N.G.

The members of the 24th Coast Artillery, N.Y.N.G. (old 9th), while feeling highly honored at having Col. John J. Byrne appointed major general commanding the N.Y.N.G., sincerely regret his leaving the regiment, in which he has been so long an officer.

Extensive alterations in the north gallery of the armory are well on their way to completion in preparation for the installation of machinery and equipment to be used in the new school for industrial training soon to be organized in connection with the regiment.

The following officers have recently been added to the personnel: Lts. George T. Sassen, Edgar E. Love, a graduate of West Point and formerly a lieutenant in the Regular Army. Lt. Love has been assigned to Major Stokes' staff. Lts. Fred T. Hurlburt, assigned to 2d Combat Train; George Larned Lichtenstein, formerly a member of the 7th Regiment and a graduate of the Plattsburg Training School, and who comes of a long line of soldiers. He is assigned to Major Perry's staff.

The entire regiment recently attended a performance at the Shubert Theater, "Gay Paree." The play was highly enjoyed and the management went out of its way to be courteous to the regiment. The boxes were decorated, the regimental flags were prominently displayed on the stage, and the show was held until every one of the 800 were seated.

Brig. Gen. Cruikshank, U.S.A., commanding the 2d Artillery District, has sent a letter to Capt. Ellard which speaks proudly of Battery E, giving it high praise for the excellent results achieved during target practice at Ft. Ontario, N. Y., last summer. In concluding the letter General Cruikshank says:

"The firing was a distinct credit to yourself and to every member of your battery; it constitutes a record of which you can be justly proud."

## 1ST U. S. INF. UNITS WHO EXCEL

As a result of competitive tests in the 4th Infantry Brigade, the following companies of the 1st U.S. Infantry on duty at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., have been designated the best companies within the brigade:

Headquarters Company, best in its class; Company I, best rifle company; Company M, best machine gun company.

As a result of inspections of kitchen and dining rooms in the 1st Infantry, Company G was named as having the best, and was awarded plaque.

## NEW ORDNANCE DEVICES

Continued use with the R.A. corrector has shown that it lacks the required speed and steadiness for following the type of target which may be expected under average service conditions. The Ordnance Department has several instruments with which extensive tests will be conducted during the next year and it is confidently expected that an instrument far more satisfactory than the R.A. corrector will be developed within a short time.

A new battery commander's instrument has been developed and will be issued to organizations during the early part of 1926. This instrument has considerably higher power and larger field of view than the present type of telescope mounted with the wind and parallax computer. It is intended to continue with the old telescope as at present, the new type being mounted separately for the use of the battery commander's observer.

## CO. D, 104TH INF., MASS. N.G.

Company D, 104th Inf., Mass. N.G., located at Springfield, held a most elaborate and enjoyable Christmas tree party and dinner in the armory on the evening of Dec. 19. One of the features on the program was the arrival of Santa Claus on a machine gun cart bringing Merry Christmas greetings to officers and members and their families. The Christmas tree was set up in the main drill shed to form a background for the dancing that followed the dinner and entertainment. Among the special guests invited were Mayor Parker, Col. Paul C. Norton, commander of the 104th Inf., Mass. N.G., and his staff; Maj. Thornton Rogers, U.S.A., and the members of the ladies auxiliary of Company D. The main hall was decorated with gay Christmas trimmings, flowers, and individual favors. There was a large attendance and a number of interesting speeches. Capt. Ronald V. Waters, commanding Company D, was the toastmaster. The entertainment included selections by the orchestra of Company D, various specialty dances, solos and novelty stunts by the "Ukelele Boys."

## CANDIDATES FOR U.S.M.A.

The following candidates have been designated for the U.S.M.A. entrance examination to be held beginning on March 2, 1926, with a view to being admitted to the Academy on July 1, 1926.

Alabama, 4th District.—Wm. Belle Hayes, 2d alt., Montevallo.

Alaska, Del. Sutherland.—Willis A. Perry, Seward.

California, 6th District.—John H. Dudley, Oakland; Leroy Bartlett, Jr., 1st alt., Berkeley; Rush Manbert, 2d alt., Oakland.

Connecticut, 4th District.—Philip C. Wehle, Norwalk; Jos. L. McCarthy, 1st alt., Newton; Stephen P. Pochina, 2d alt., Stamford.

Florida, 2nd District.—John Levi Lee, Jr., Live Oak; Marvin C. Johnson, 1st alt., Perry; Jas. N. Anderson, 2d alt., Gainesville; Aarvel Louis Morgan, Mayo; Oscar Benjamin Beasley, 1st alt., Gainesville; Nick John Cladakis, 2d alt., Gainesville.

Georgia, 6th District.—Hamilton Braxton Ezell, Jr., Monticello; Wm. Rogers Woodward, 1st alt., Jackson; Chas. Earnest Newton, 2d alt., Griffin.

Illinois, 18th District.—Clark Neil Piper, Paris; Wm. Frederick Frenzler, 1st alt., Danville; Irving Franklin Clousp, 2d alt., Wheaton; Representatives at Large, Yates.

Indiana, 1st District.—John L. Kays, Princeton.

Iowa, 11th District.—Orrin Lee Murdock, 2d alt., Sac City.

Kentucky, 2d District.—Willis Waller Kirkwood, 2d alt., Madisonville; 10th District, Wm. Ernest Elliott, Pikeville.

Louisiana, 5th District.—Wayne Russell Roane, 1st alt., Ruston; Franklin L. Miller, 2d alt., Swartz.

Maryland, 1st District.—Chas. Leslie Walls, Denton.

Minnesota, 6th District.—Henry L. Jones, Brainerd; Carl Synesius Fischer, 2d alt., Sauk Centre.

Mississippi, 3d District.—Wm. A. Carter, Jr., Ruleville; Wallace A. Causey, 1st alt., Durant; Walter P. King, Jr., 2d alt., Shaw; 4th District, Harvey Lee Morrison, Okona; Trim E.

Winborn, Jr., 1st alt., Elliott; Edward R. Holley, 2d alt., Water Valley.

Missouri, 10th District.—Clement Robinson Hurd, St. Louis; Allen D. Penniman, 1st alt., St. Louis.

New Hampshire, 1st District.—Ralph F. Humphrey, Manchester.

New Jersey, 3rd District, Sen. Edwards.—Richard Allen Risden, Point Pleasant Beach; Bernard Francis Finn, Jersey City; Frederick Walker Castle, 2nd alt., Mountain Lakes.

New York, 2nd District.—Wm. A. Kerr, 2d alt., Long Island City; 24th District, Raymond C. Brissack, N. Y. C.; 22nd District, Edward Milton Israel, N. Y. C.

North Carolina, 1st District.—Andrew J. Vinson, Jr., Woodland, R. F. D.; Walter Jones Lupton, 1st alt., Swan Quarter; Robt. E. Brinn, 2d alt., Hertford.

North Dakota, 2d District.—Wm. Bradshaw Woolsey, 2d alt., New Rockford.

Pennsylvania, 18th District.—Geo. Raymond Kieferle, Lewistown; Carol Benj. Jones, 1st alt., Mowersville.

South Dakota, 1st District.—Harry Jas. Flegler, Parker.

Texas, 1st District.—Robt. Dodd Jones, Bogata; Thos. Watson Brown, 1st alt., Clarksville; Curtis Hill, 2d alt., De Kalb; 18th District, Claude Newton Harrison, Canyon; Jas. Owen Curtis, Jr., 1st alt., Amarillo.

U.S.A.L., President Coolidge.—Thos. W. Barnard, Jr., care of Capt. T. W. Bernard, Inf. (D.O.L.), 629 Federal Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Chas. Frederick Rauner, San Diego, Calif.

## National Guard

Virginia.—Philip Herbert Brown, Pvt., Co. M., 183d Inf., Norfolk, Va.

Georgia.—Eli Edward White, Cpl., Co. C., 122d Inf., Atlanta, Ga.; Allison LaVigga Little, Cpl., Co. F, 122d Inf., c/o Hostess House, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

Idaho.—Chas. L. Chandler, Staff Sgt., Hq. Co., 1st Bn., 200th Inf., Pocatello.

Oregon.—Emil Fred Klink, Pvt. Btry. D, 249th C.A., Newport; Hubert DuBois Lewis, Pvt., Co. M, 163d Inf., Corvallis.

New Jersey.—Carl Fernstrom, Pvt., Hdqrs. Co., 44th Div., Dunellen; Frederick W. Castle, Pvt. 1c, M.T.C., 173, 44th Div. Train, Q.M.C., Mountain Lakes; Wm. H. S. Wright, Pvt., M.T.C. 173, 44th Div. Train, Q.M.C., Mountain Lakes.

Oklahoma.—Sidney B. Laune, Pvt. 1c, 120th Ord. Co. (Maintenance), 45th Div. Special Troop, Woodward; Taylor D. Perryman, 1st Sgt., Brig. Hdqrs. Btry. 70th F.A. Brig., McAlester; John D. Parker, Pvt., Band Sect. Service Btry., 189th F.A., Enid.

Nebraska.—Elmer B. Van Horn, Sgt., M.T.C. 137, 35th Div. Train, Q.M.C., Hastings. District of Columbia.—Pvt. Robt. B. Loshrop, Hdqrs. & Service Co., 121st Engrs., Washington, D. C.

Ohio.—Cpl. Richard Longfellow Gillespie, Co. I, 166th Inf., Columbus; Sgt. Alfred Gay, Co. H, 145th Inf., Youngstown; Cpl. Frederick Lamson Cole, Hdqrs. Co. 3d Bn., 145th Inf., Akron; Pvt. Willard Orlan Manbeck, Med. Det., 145th Inf., Columbus; Pvt. Philip Frederick Kromer, Jr., Btry. A, 134th F.A., Columbus.

Indiana.—Pvt. Geo. F. Schultz, Med. Dept. Det., 151st Inf., Bloomington; Cpl. Geo. F. Dietz, Hdqrs. Co., 1st Bn., 151st Inf., Indianapolis; Cpl. Bernard W. Griffey, M.T.C. 149, Q.M.C., Indianapolis.

Pennsylvania.—Cpl. Cedric David Caffey, Hdqrs. Btry. 63d F.A. Brig., Coraopolis; Pvt. 1c John W. Brasko, Co. E, 103d Engrs, Phila.; Pvt. Harold J. Peppard, Hdqrs. Troop, 104th Cav., Harrisburg; Pvt. 1c Joe Henry Manbeck, Hdqrs. Btry. 213th C.A. (A.A.), Schuylkill Haven; Pvt. 1c John Q. Timbrell, Co. M. (M.G.), 109th Inf., Berwick; Pvt. 1c Paul Jones Seidel, Co. L, 109th Inf., Milton; Pvt. 1c Wm. Hoffost Eswenkin, Btry. E, 107th F.A., Pittsburg.

Minnesota.—Cpl. Harlo Peter Beschenbassel, Btry. C, 125th F.A., Duluth; Pvt. Geo. Trane, Jr., 206th Inf., Mahtomedi; Pvt. Carl August Hoffman, Co. C, 205th Inf., Rochester.

Mississippi.—Pvt. Wm. Tatam Stovall, Btry. A, 178th F.A., Greenville.

Florida.—Pvt. Chas. E. Frederick, Service Btry. 116th F.A., Winter Haven.

## 22D BIRTHDAY OF AIRPLANE

The District of Columbia Chapter of the National Aeronautic Association were the guests of Lt. Comdr. Homer D. Wick, U.S.N., commanding the Naval Air Station at a luncheon on Dec. 17, to celebrate the twenty-second anniversary of the first airplane flight made by man, and to pay tribute to Wilbur and Orville Wright and their sister, Miss Catherine Wright. A feature of the luncheon was an address prepared by Comdr. John Rodgers, U.S.N., and an early pupil of the Wright brothers.

Following the luncheon, by unanimous vote, a telegram was sent to Orville Wright, giving greetings and congratulations and also saying: "The National Aeronautic Association pledges itself to carry forward the torch lighted by you 22 years ago today, never ceasing until it has accomplished its purpose of making America first in the air."

As a concluding feature a demonstration was given of the technical developments in engineering made during the last two years that have contributed substantially to the development of aviation in the Navy and the films of the Hawaiian flight were shown.



# WAR DEPT. ORDERS

Commander-in-Chief  
Calvin Coolidge  
Secretary of War  
Dwight F. Davis

Chief of Staff  
Maj. Gen. John L. Hines  
Deputy Chief  
Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan

## QUARTERMASTER CORPS MAJ. GEN. W. H. HART, Q.M.C.

First Lt. R. V. Thomas, to duty 4th Motor Repair Battalion, Ft. Mason, Calif. (Dec. 18.)  
First Lt. L. B. Morris, to treatment, Walter Reed Hospital, D. C., on completing school course, Camp Holabird, Md. (Dec. 19.)  
Lt. Col. A. M. Graham, to duty with Org. Res., 9th Corps Area, with 9th Corps trains, June 30. (Dec. 19.)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT MAJ. GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

A board of the following medical officers, appointed to meet in Washington, D. C., Jan. 4, and on other dates necessary, to conduct annual physical examination of officers of the Regular Army on duty in that city, in the War Dept., at Edgemoor, District of Washington, and at the Army War College, who are ordered before the board: Col. H. C. Fisher, Maj. D. W. Harmon, Lt. A. Kefauver, F. W. Wilson, J. S. Simmons, W. S. Wells, L. L. LaRoche; Capt. L. K. Anderson, D. C., P. H. Streit, G. B. West, R. A. Dickson, M.A.C., and W. D. Fleming. (Dec. 21.)

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT MAJ. GEN. KENZIE W. WALKER, C. OF F

First Lt. E. F. Rea, to New York and sail Mar. 12, to duty Philippines. (Dec. 18.)  
Capt. L. H. Price, to San Francisco, and sail Apr. 3, to duty China. (Dec. 18.)  
Capt. R. P. Hueper, to duty in office of Chief of Finance, Washington, D. C., on completing foreign service in Philippines. (Dec. 18.)  
Capt. C. E. Gray, to duty Ft. Mason, Calif., on completing foreign service in China. (Dec. 18.)

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS MAJ. GEN. HARRY TAYLOR, C. OF E.

Lt. Col. F. A. Pope, detailed in addition to other duties, to duty with Org. Res., 3d Corps Area, with 568th Engr. Bttn. (Railway). (Dec. 21.)  
First Lt. E. E. Barnes, detailed at Mass. Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., on completing foreign service in Philippines. (Dec. 21.)

## SIGNAL CORPS MAJ. GEN. CHARLES MCK. SALTZMAN, C.S.O.

Capt. G. C. Irwin, to duty with 6th Corps Area, Chicago, Feb. 1. (Dec. 18.)

## CAVALRY MAJ. GEN. MALIN CRAIG, C. OF CAV.

Maj. T. H. Rees, Jr., to San Francisco and sail Apr. 3 to duty Philippines. (Dec. 18.)  
First Lt. G. A. Rehm, to San Francisco and sail Apr. 3, to duty Philippines. (Dec. 18.)  
Capt. F. H. L. Ryder, to duty as student, Cavalry School, Ft. Riley, Kans., on completing foreign service in Philippines. (Dec. 18.)  
Maj. J. A. Considine, to duty as student, the Cavalry School, Ft. Riley, Kans., on completing foreign service in Philippines. (Dec. 18.)  
First Lt. R. H. Speck is assigned to 13th Cav., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., on completing foreign service in Philippines. (Dec. 18.)  
Capt. T. B. Apgar, to San Francisco and sail Apr. 3 to duty Philippines. (Dec. 21.)

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS MAJ. GEN. F. W. COE, C. OF C. A.

Second Lt. W. H. Wood, to 6th C.A., Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif., for duty. (Dec. 18.)  
Capt. W. W. Rhein, to New York and sail Feb. 12 to San Francisco, thence Apr. 3 to sail to duty Philippines. (Dec. 21.)

## AIR SERVICE MAJ. GEN. M. M. PATRICK, C. OF A. S.

Second Lt. H. G. Fisher (Inf.) and J. P. Kirkendall, to duty Scott Field, Ill. (Dec. 17.)  
Capt. W. C. Ocker, to duty Crissy Field, San Francisco, Calif. (Dec. 17.)  
First Lt. E. R. McReynolds, to duty Langley Field, Hampton, Va. (Dec. 17.)

Capt. H. W. Flickinger, appointed constructing Q.M., Middletown air intermediate depot, Pa., in addition to other duties. (Dec. 17.)

Following to duty as indicated on completing foreign service in Panama: 1st Lts. W. H. Reid, to Fairfield air intermediate depot, Ohio; E. Abbey, to Langley Field, Va.; W. W. Welsh, to Langley Fld., Va., and E. T. Selzer, to Brooks Fld., Tex. (Dec. 17.)

Following to duty as indicated, on completing foreign service in Hawaii: Maj. A. N. Krogstad, to Tactical School, Langley Field, Va.; Capt. D. P. Muse and C. F. Wheeler, to Bolling Field, D. C.; 1st Lt. F. B. Tyndall, to Curtis plant, N. Y. (Dec. 17.)  
Second Lt. J. K. Nissley and O. P. Hebert, to New York and sail Apr. 22, to duty Hawaii. (Dec. 17.)

First Lt. O. J. Bushey and R. K. Lebrun and 2d Lt. R. B. Williams, to New York and sail May 13 to duty Canal Zone. (Dec. 17.)

First Lt. J. A. Macready, to New York and sail Mar. 18 to duty Canal Zone. (Dec. 17.)

Maj. B. Q. Jones, to director Army Industrial College, Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, for temp. duty as student. (Dec. 18.)

Second Lt. H. W. Ketchum, Jr., attached to duty with 2d Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (Dec. 19.)

## LEAVES

Leave granted Lt. Col. W. F. H. Godson, Cav., extended 1 month. (Dec. 18.)  
Leave granted 1st Lt. C. L. Gamble, Q.M.C., extended 3 months, 23 days. (Dec. 21.)

## RESIGNATIONS

Resignation of Capt. J. J. McEwan, Inf., accepted. (Dec. 17.)

## REMOVED FROM EXCEPTED LIST

Following who were excepted from duty with troops are removed from the excepted list: Maj. N. T. Kirk, M.C., and S. A. White, M.C.; Capt. J. B. Anderson, M.C.; H. P. Sawyer, M.C.; G. Marshall, C.W.S., and H. J. Hayes, M.C. (Dec. 18.)

## WARRANT OFFICERS

Warrant Off. J. B. Hahl, to duty with Q.M., New York General Intermediate Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Dec. 18.)

Warrant Off. C. Ekins, to duty with Q.M., Plattsburg Brks., N. Y. (Dec. 18.)

## D. E. M. L.

Sgt. J. D. Pierce, to D.E.M.L., to duty with La. N.G., as sgt.-instr. Inf., New Orleans, La. (Dec. 18.)

Sgt. S. C. Raymond, to D.E.M.L., and to duty with Ohio N.G., as sgt.-instr., Engrs., Cleveland, Ohio. (Dec. 18.)

Sgt. W. W. Dismukes, D.E.M.L., to Co. F, 1st Engrs., Ft. DuPont, Del., for duty. (Dec. 18.)

## RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

Staff Sgt. A. B. Davis, Army War College Detachment, at Washington Brks., D. C. (Dec. 17.)

Staff Sgt. C. W. Tucker, D.E.M.L., at U.S. M.A., West Point, N. Y. (Dec. 17.)

Mstr. Sgt. J. H. Williams, 18th Inf., at Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. (Dec. 17.)

Mstr. Sgt. S. Draper, 31st Inf., at Ft. McDowell, Calif. (Dec. 18.)

Sgt. G. Woodcox, 18th Inf., at Ft. Slocum, N. Y. (Dec. 18.)

Sgt. C. O. Tullberg, 11th Inf., at Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind. (Dec. 18.)

First Sgt. W. Reid, Jr., service detachment, District of Washington, at Ft. Myer, Va. (Dec. 19.)

First Sgt. H. D. Himes, C.A. School Detachment, at Ft. Monroe, Va. (Dec. 19.)

## ORGANIZED RESERVES

Capt. F. L. Baker, Q.M.C., to active duty Jan. 4, at Chicago Q.M. Intermediate Depot, Ill., for training. (Dec. 19.)

Col. F. G. Bauer, J.A.G., to active duty Jan. 1, at Army War College, Washington, D. C., for instruction in military intelligence. (Dec. 21.)

## COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S DECISIONS

Denying the request of 2d Lt. Francis W. Crary, F.A., U.S.A., for further consideration of a claim for pay of the second period increased by 5 percent for length of service, the Comptroller General holds that he has not completed five years' service in that grade. Lieutenant Crary claimed that this construction of his case denies him credit for purposes of pay of his service as first lieutenant, which grade he attained immediately after graduation from the Military Academy in 1921.

In rendering an important decision on the status of fleet naval reservists who are transferred to the new Fleet Naval Reserve, both transferred members and commissioned officers therein, the Comptroller General quotes at great length from the old and new naval reserve acts and court decisions. He sums up his attitude by saying: "It is, I think, clear that no provision of the naval reserve law in terms or by reasonable implication authorize the dual status proposed."

In closing, he emphasizes the fact that his office will consider any fleet naval reservists who occupy such a dual status as holding only the office last appointed to, which automatically as commissioned officers will deprive them of pay as transferred members.

Another "dual status" case, according to the Comptroller General, is that of Tech. Sgt. John W. Hesse, Q.M.C., U.S.A., ret., whom he denied allowance for quarters and subsistence because Sergeant Hesse attended the annual encampment of the 109th Cavalry, Tenn. N.G., as a federally recognized captain without pay. The Comptroller holds that the pass issued to Sergeant Hesse allowing him to attend the encampment while he was detailed to duty with the R.O.T.C., at Chattanooga High School, was a furlough, despite its terminology. He states, however, that there is some doubt as to the propriety of withholding the pay due Captain Hesse, Tenn. N.G., from the state of Tennessee, for his attendance at the encampment.

The Comptroller General in refusing to authorize the claims of the father of a deceased enlisted man in the Navy and a woman as the father's common-law wife, states that the father was not a dependent relative within the meaning of the act defining that status. In regard to the other claim the Comptroller General ruled that the claimant was not a common-law wife under the statutes of the state in which the couple resided.

**ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE IMPROVEMENT.**—Some progress was made at Fort Tilden in attempting to adjust anti-aircraft fire by observation of bursts. This step is entirely new. Heretofore it has been considered that the accuracy of fire depended entirely on its proper preparation, and that no improvement of fire could be made from the results of observation, due to the limited time which any target would be under fire on the same course. The amount of firing done at Ft. Tilden was not sufficient to warrant any conclusive results, but further study of the subject is to be made by the Coast Artillery Board conducting firings at Ft. Monroe.

(No. 34)

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**C.M.T.C. ESTIMATES SHOW A BIG DECREASE.**—A statement that there was a considerable increase in the estimate for the Citizens Military Training Camps for next year is decidedly wrong. The fact is that a considerable decrease is noted in the estimates for the C.M.T.C. The 1926 appropriations carried \$2,807,471 for this item, compared with \$2,595,138, which is allowed by the budget in the 1927 estimates. This is a decrease of \$212,333. In this item the main cuts have been in mileage, which means that in selecting the young men for these camps next summer, the War Department will be unable to exercise the geographical distribution system of selection. As a result of the curtailment in the mileage funds, next summer's C.M.T.C. candidates will be obtained largely from those areas in the vicinity of the camps and from the congested centers of population.

In this connection the Military Training Camps Association will represent to Congress in conjunction with the Reserve Officers' Association the exceedingly harmful effects of many of the decreases in the approved Army estimates for 1927 on the national defense plan. The association believes the country is for adequate appropriations to carry out that plan, one of the features of which is the growth of the Citizens' Military Training Camps.



Non Opus Est Verbis, Credite Rebus Ait—OVID

**The Public for National Defense**

**S**HADOW is not cast without light. Therefore it must be a matter of some comfort to the Services that the agitation precipitated by the trial of Col. William Mitchell, Air Service, U.S.A., shows a deep public interest in national defense. The Des Moines Register, which is astonishingly pacifistic, sees in this aspect of the matter grave danger of an effort to make the United States a great military power. There is, of course, no such danger; on the other hand there is danger of action leading to inadequate national defense. Members of Congress who lose no opportunity to get publicity, are endeavoring to show that the Army and the Navy are militaristic and not deserving of public support; and they are particularly concentrating their venom upon the General Staff.

**Let Us Unite**

**I**F THERE were ever a time for unity in the Services that time is now. Division, difference in view to the point of arousing public disquietude, should be avoided. The friends of the Army and the Navy in Congress will have a rough road to travel during the coming session, and they should be helped by a solid front on the part of the officers and men who have devoted their lives to their country. That a great deal will be done for the air branches of both Services is easily forecasted. The serious problem will be to prevent Congress from cutting the strength of the fighting forces, and to slip in a provision which will strike at their organization. Congress must be shown the unwisdom of any such procedure.

**Estimates Must Not be Cut by Congress**

But in spite of this evidence of national interest history shows that the Regular Army of the United States has never been adequately increased in time of peace. It needs the stimulus of war or war threat to induce the representatives of the people to add to our Military Establishment.

This fact calls for every effort on the part of the authorities and those interested in the national defense to secure at least the appropriations included in the President's budget. Any less sum would be fatal to the maintenance of the scheme of national defense as deliberately determined by the Congress in the law of 1920. A few million dollars more would keep the Army at its present strength, increase its efficiency, and make the adjustments of pay which are desirable.

But Congress is apparently in no mood to go beyond the budget estimates, and there is a disposition even to cut them. Senator Wadsworth is standing out against further reduction. In the matter of pay he is laboring earnestly to so increase the estimate as to prevent any decrease in the number of non-commissioned officers. This latter action will have to be taken if the figures submitted by General Lord are approved at the Capitol. There is no question that the efficiency and effectiveness of the Army will be largely affected by further curtailments. There are not enough officers and men today to carry on the educational program which is essential for the country's protection.

**The Ranting of the Demagogue**

But in spite of this situation, a situation well known to many Congressmen, they are observing methods in what they consider their own political interest, which, to say the least, is demagogic. For example, during the tax reduction debate in the House of Representatives, Congressman Wood, of Indiana, a member of the Appropriations Committee, reached back to the war to point a moral as to Democratic extravagance. Among other things, he said:

"It was not necessary, in order to win the war, to contract for 41,000,000 pairs of shoes for only 3,500,000 men; 13 pairs per man.

"It was not necessary, in order to win the war, to buy 945,000 saddles for only 86,000 cavalry horses; 11 saddles per horse.

"It was not necessary, in order to win the war, to purchase 2,850,853 halters, or more than seven for each four-footed animal owned by the Government at that time.

"It was not necessary, in order to win the war, to buy 1,637,000 horse brushes, or over four for every horse and mule owned by the Government.

"It was not necessary, in order to win the war, to buy 712,500 complete sets of spur straps, or 36 sets apiece for every officer in the Army."

Mr. Wood's statistical inclination further led him to remark:

"The Ordnance Department spent \$3,991,000,000 and obtained 72 cannon.

"It expended \$176,000,000 on nitrate plants, coke ovens, and picric acid plants, and received no nitrates, no product of the coke ovens, and no picric acid.

"It spent \$116,000,000 for poison gas, and received no gas.

"It spent \$355,917,000 for shells, and obtained exactly 6,000.

"It expended \$330,780,000 for larger shells, and obtained none.

"It spent \$1,051,511,000 for airplanes, and there was not a single fighting machine ever delivered in France."

Irrespective of whether Mr. Wood is right or wrong in his claims, this fact stands out: That had the Congress made adequate appropriations for preparation, prior to the entrance of the United States into the World War, the extravagances that did occur would have been largely eliminated. It was evident from the time Mr. Wood entered Congress in 1915 that the United States was gradually becoming involved in the horrible struggle which was devastating Europe. As a member of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. Wood knew the strength of the Army, its lack of guns, ammunition, shoes, clothing, etc., etc. Did he rise in the House and demand that preparation be made? He did not! He permitted his country to drift into war without preparation and in the full knowledge that if we did have to fight we would have to increase tremendously the Army and to buy anyhow and at any price to supply that Army. And now he, of all men, rises from his seat in the House and seeks to throw odium upon the Army and the administration of the War Department of that time for conditions for which he was directly responsible.

If it were not so serious, it would make one to laugh.

**Quarters Bill to Pass**

It will be good news to the Army to learn that the bill under which quarters are to be provided out of land sales is likely to be enacted by Congress. Senator Wadsworth has no doubt that it will pass the Senate, and there is a favorable feeling toward the proposal in the House. The matter is so vital that it is not believed Congress will fail to act.

**REVEILLE**  
By BUGLER BILL

Here, Willie, take your drum—and beat it!

*Col. Billy Mitchell's sentence to five years without pay recalls the story of the colored gemmen who replied, when asked if he could change a hundred dollar bill, "I cyan't, boss, but thank yo' fo' de compliment."*

The report that Mayor-elect Walker, of New York, who has just returned from Georgia, is going to make a flying trip to Texas, indicates that as a political drummer he is probably carrying a side-line of Al Smith, preferred.

*All Mussolini needs to make a new Roman empire is an Octavius, Uncle Julius' legions, the world's greatest navy, and a treasury that is filled with something more than promissory notes.*

"Ah always speaks mah mind."  
"Man! you was born dumb!"

*"When I think of the time I used to waste before prohibition, going four doors down the street to get a drink at the corner saloon," said Bud Simpkins reflectively, as he took his bottle out of his desk, "I wonder how I ever got anything accomplished."*

The sun has stoked its fires and we're going to freeze for two years, but this doesn't necessarily mean that John L. Lewis is now a part of the solar system.

*According to popular opinion the silly season comes in August, but judging by the kind of presents we give and get this is an astronomical error.*

"Yes, sir," said Willie with an air of great firmness, "I'm a fundamentalist—I certainly do believe in Santa Claus."

*The new President of Switzerland receives only \$2,500 per annum, but still, it doesn't take a large salary to enable a man to live high in the Alps.*

John D. arrives in Florida with a suitcase full of shiny new dimes for the caddies. John takes from the gals. to give to the boys.

*The Congressional pacifist lives in hope of being the winner this year of the ignoble peace prize.*

This country may yet vote to go dry if the prohibitionists can arrange to have the referendum held on the day after New Year's.

*Now that Santa Claus has adopted those noninflammable whiskers it only remains for the fire underwriters to invent the asbestos Christmas tree.*

"What did yo' git in yo' stockin' Christmas maw'nin', Rastus?"

"De same old thing."

"What's dat?"

"Mah foot."

*Dance out the old, dance in the new!*

Dad registers a glad surprise,  
Then does what without fail he,  
Does always with his purple ties—  
His Christmas swapping early.

*"It's all very well to dissemble your love,  
But why did you kick me down stairs?"*

Gen. Smedley Butler comes into unexpected contact with Mayor Kendrick's boot.

**Dear Mr. Editor****SILVER STAR DECORATIONS**

Dear Mr. Editor:

The question of the "Silver Star Decoration" for Combat Service is causing some agitation in Army circles, among those who consider themselves unfairly dealt with. It seems a number of officers who were recommended for the "Distinguished Service Cross" by competent authority, were passed over by the Award Board, for the cross, but got the "Silver Star," which is worth about six or ten cents in value, worn on a campaign ribbon.

Other officers who did not really merit the cross, it is held, got it on the board's recommendation for some reason or other. The U.S. Army should have a medal of valor like the foreign armies, instead of this impoverished farce of a little 3/8-inch tin star. Would it not be well to have this decoration contention investigated, with a view to having justice done to a number of persons who deserve it and also provide a more dignified decoration to replace the cheap one?

DISGUSTED.

**The R.O.T.C.**

By Maj. Geo. E. Steunenberg, U.S.A., retired

There's a bunch of young fellows in O. D. today  
That we hail as the hope of the land.  
They are trained every day, they are taught to obey,  
And in that way they'll learn to command.  
Respectful in bearing and civil of speech,  
They're the youngsters that look good to me.  
It gives me a thrill just to see them at drill—  
The boys of the R.O.T.C.

They are not being Prussianized—perish the thought!  
There are people who don't understand.  
Whoever opposes their training today  
Strikes a blow at the life of the land.  
The clean-cut American boasts them along;  
There are benefits he can foresee.  
It's the anarchist frenk and the pacifist weak  
That would strangle the R.O.T.C.

You can see the result in the manly physique;  
In the glance of the clear, steady eye;  
The soldierly tread; the poise of the head;  
The bearing that money can't buy.  
They learn that true discipline builds up their lives;  
That without it no people are free.  
They'll be heard from again when they get to be men—  
These boys of the R.O.T.C.

Oh, there's many a lesson not found in the books!  
Though you search every book on the shelves.  
And the boys who will master the game we call life.  
Are the boys who can master themselves.  
And to drill in the ranks is to learn self-control,  
Decision and patience—these three.  
So we say it again: They are building real men  
In the ranks of the R.O.T.C.

**ASK THE JOURNAL**

**SUBSCRIBER.—Q.** Will you please advise me the date Troops I. K. L. and M of the 9th Cavalry arrived in the Philippines in 1901?  
**A.** The four troops mentioned above arrived at Manila May 14, 1901.

**E.M., ATLANTA, GA.—Q.** A man served as an enlisted man in Company B, 1st Infantry, West Virginia Volunteers, from April 26, 1898, to Feb. 4, 1899—nine months and nine days. Does this service count toward retirement as an enlisted man of the Regular Army, in computing the necessary 30 years?  
**A.** This is answered in the affirmative.

**W.W., NEW YORK CITY.—Q.** Kindly advise me who purchases underwear for men at the different forts and military posts?  
**A.** All purchases of this nature are made by the Quartermaster General.

**P.C., MITCHEL FIELD, L. I., N. Y.—Q.** A soldier is absent from his command by being on furlough. Would it be possible for him to purchase his discharge from the service, by forwarding his purchase price to his Commanding Officer of station, without reporting back to his organization, if he is not indebted to the Government in any way. Would he receive all pay and allowances due him if this is possible?  
**A.** The soldier in question may make application. Absent on furlough would have no bearing on approval of application. You will be entitled to pay and any allowances which may be due you.

**B.E.C., CHICAGO, ILL.—Q.** At present I am a sergeant instructor on duty with the Illinois National Guard, and during January will be placed upon the retired list of the Regular Army. Would it be possible for me, after I am duly retired, to enlist in the Illinois National Guard and be entitled to army drill pay?  
**A.** Your question is answered in the affirmative.

**P.A.S., WASHINGTON.—Q.** Does time spent in traveling on U. S. Army transports, to or from the Philippine Islands count double for retirement?  
**A.** This is answered in the negative.



## FASHION NOTES

By COUNTESS MARY TOLSTOY

In spite of the efforts of the Paris milliners to launch the large hat with more or less success last July, the women here have remained loyal to the small form, to which they have all returned this winter. The "cloche" shape worn constantly, like the "chemise" dress, for six years after the war, almost became a uniform. It was simple and becoming, especially to the ever increasing number of bobbed-hair people. Now although the flared skirt has replaced the straight dress, the small hat, even if evolved from the strictly cloche shape, reigns supreme. It is because the smart silhouette is now considered more important than the face, that people must wear the fashionable shape, becoming or not, in order to complete the costume.

There is one lady, however, with a very unusual type of beauty, who always wears a sort of close-fitting cap; but there are few brave enough to follow the example of Lady Abdy, get away from the uniform shape and wear a hat especially adapted to the face.

Georgette, Lewis, Agnes, Talbot, Germaine Page, all have pretty models, difficult as it is to vary the different forms from each other, but the two most popular shapes of the season are the Reboux models, Gigolo and Cocotte, made of felt, with high crowns and flexible, unbound brims.

For evening many of the milliners are showing turbans of gold and silver lame. It is not a bad idea to wear one of these caps on a cold winter evening. They do not interfere with the spectator behind at the theater, and they look particularly well when dining in a restaurant. They also conceal the line of the neck, where the hair has been closely cropped, and which is not always becoming. Hairdressers have been suggesting false chignons for such occasions, but it is much simpler to put on one of these smart little caps than to spend time at the dressing table trying to pin on becomingly and securely what one has long lost the knack of arranging.

By the way, brunettes have far the easiest time in the care of bobbed hair, for it is just as becoming for them to wear it straight as lightly waved; but blondes must spend a great deal of time at the hairdressers, for light hair must be "marcelled" to make a proper frame for the face. In this season of rain and fog only the "permanents" have any chance at all of keeping an undulation for more than a day or two. Except those lucky, lucky people, who were blessed at birth with curly hair!

## Recipes for the Service Family

(One dollar for each one published. Only subscribers and their immediate families eligible. Address RECIPE EDITOR, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, LENOX BLDG., WASHINGTON, D. C.)

**FROZEN SALAD.**—Cut and mix 1 can pineapple, 2 oranges, 2 cups strawberries (other fruits may be substituted for strawberries)  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. marshmallows, 1 cup nuts, 1 cup celery. Then take 4 tablespoons sugar, 1 tablespoon water, 4 egg yolks, 4 tablespoons vinegar, 1 teaspoon mustard, 3 tablespoons butter, 1 teaspoon salt and cook in double boiler until thick. Cool, thin with 1 pt. of whipped cream. Take one-half of this dressing, mix with fruit and pack in ice cream freezer. Let stand 3 or 4 hours, and serve with remainder of dressing on crisp lettuce leaves.—Mrs. Alfred A. McNamee, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

**NUT BREAD.**—One-half cup brown sugar, 3 tablespoons black molasses, 2 cups sour milk, 2 teaspoons soda,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups graham flour, 1 cup white flour,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt, 1 cup nut meats. Mix the sugar and molasses, add milk in which the soda has been dissolved. Add other ingredients and bake slowly for one hour. This makes one large loaf or two small ones. Is very nice baked in baking powder cans and used for sandwiches.—Mrs. W. G. M. Edwards, 618 Third Avenue, Johnsonburg, Pa.

**BUTTER SCOTCH PIE.**—One and a quarter cups brown sugar, 2 tablespoons flour, 3 eggs,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cups milk, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1 tablespoon melted butter. Mix sugar and flour and gradually add milk which has been heated, then cook in double boiler until thick. Add butter, egg yolks and vanilla and mix thoroughly. Cook a few minutes longer, then pour into a baked pie crust. Make meringue by beating the 3 egg whites until stiff and adding  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar and 1 teaspoon of lemon juice. Spread over top and brown in oven.—Mrs. G. A. Sanford, 3311 Cleveland Ave., Washington, D. C.

**FORT RILEY ENTERTAINS PRESIDENT'S ROUND TABLE CLUB OF KANSAS CITY.**—About 150 members of the Club Presidents' Round Table of Kansas City arrived at Fort Riley recently for a tour of inspection of the United States Cavalry School.

The members were greeted by a large number of officers of every rank. A delightful lunch was served by the School for Bakers and Cooks. An inspection of the Cavalry School stables, the Veterinary Hospital, and the Horse-shoers' School was made, after which the guests witnessed bold and most spectacular riding by a platoon from the 2nd Cavalry. These men retained perfect control of their mounts, they went through and over circles of fire, stone jumps, and human hurdles. The fast but accurate driving of Field Artillery caissons was a thriller. Next the Air Service gave their usual good account—wing overs, barrel rolls, photography, radio, parachute jump, etc.

Firing of three-inch guns was most accurate. The Cavalry School has a natural amphitheater for observation of this kind. Each shot was accurately spotted and timed as per calculations. The showing of the movie "Life O'Riley" afforded a splendid chance for the visitors to "catch their breath" before another good meal "a la Army" was served. Here a few minutes were taken for remarks by visitors and welcome by General Booth.

"We've enjoyed ourselves and learned a great deal," said President D. A. Nugent. "We were glad to have you and hope that you will come again real soon," replied General Booth as the train whistle blew and the Club Presidents' Round Table was on its way back to Kansas City.

**U.S. MARINE CORPS MAY ADOPT THE LAPEL COLLAR.**—Samples of coats with the lapel collar for inspection by officers of the United States Marine Corps are now being made up under the direction of the quartermasters of the corps. It is understood that the question whether or not the Marine Corps will adopt the lapel collar will be determined very shortly.

**HAWAII A LURING ASSIGNMENT, THINKS ARMY OFFICER.**—A large number of Army officers of all branches will be due for foreign service within the next nine months, and the majority will be assigned to Hawaii. In some circles the Hawaiian assignment is not considered a pleasant one, but an officer of the Army, who knows whereof he speaks, sends the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL a letter for the information of his brother officers, in which he indicates that the Hawaiian assignment is a luring one, after all. His communication follows:

"Most younger men, naturally, will wish to go to the Philippines. They dream of oriental atmospheres, iced mint juleps, a trip to China, or whisky and soda at 5. Inasmuch, however, as only a comparative few may draw the Philippine assignment, can there be no advantages to Hawaii—advantages, perhaps, that would almost overtop the whisky and soda at 5?

"My answer would be that these mid-Pacific islands, ideal in climate and magnificent in their beauty, should certainly offer a lure. The many facilities offered for water sports, golfing, riding, hunting, etc., the year round; the trips to other islands, the social activities, Army, Navy, and civilian, all serve to make the three years seem no longer than two of the intense heat in the Philippines.

"Therefore, if the order reads Hawaii, don't pull a long face, as you may later think yourself most lucky. Many officers will wonder as to the quarters situation, the advisability of shipping a car, and a few hints may not be amiss.

"In the first place, a car is practically a necessity, especially if you will be at Schofield Barracks. If you already own a car, it is advisable to bring it, and, if you do not, it is wise to buy one in the states before you leave, as you will then save practically a hundred dollars on the cost price.

"If you buy a new car, remember that wear and tear in Hawaii is very severe, owing to rusting, due to excessive moisture in the air and the sun's destroying effect on paint, together with the peculiar quality of red dust which abounds at Schofield, so a moderately priced car is the best investment.

"If you are married, write and inquire into the quarters situation. You may have to go on commutation for a few months, and someone you know in Hawaii will, if necessary, look you up a house beforehand.

"Department Headquarters, at Schofield Barracks, will send you an information sheet, and will answer any question you may have to ask."

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## IN THE RADIO FIELD

Six sample vacuum tubes, manufactured by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, are ready to be forwarded to the Research Laboratory for test in accordance with the contract. This is the first order for vacuum tubes that has been placed with the Westinghouse Company, and the Research Laboratory has been requested to test the tubes promptly so that the order for manufacture will not be delayed.

The Bureau of Engineering, Navy Department, has requested the Judge Advocate General of the Navy to investigate the patentability of a device submitted by Mr. E. L. Powell, of the Naval Research Laboratory, covering a method of balanced regeneration control for autodyne receiving circuits.

Letters have been forwarded to the War Department, Air Mail Service of the Post Office Department, the Marine Corps, and Coast Guard by the Bureau of Engineering, Navy Department, asking whether they desire to place orders for a new model RG high frequency receiver along with the bureau. If the various departments desire this type of receiver, the joint ordering will enable quantity production and reduce the cost.

The Navy radio station at Annapolis, Md., recently improved the quality of its note through the installation of the current transformer circuit. When Annapolis substitutes for the Arlington tube, its working frequency of 17.5 Kcs will be used and not the Arlington tube frequency of 32.8 Kcs, the Naval Communications Bulletin states.

A communication test reported recently received showed that the Asiatic Station received direct the high frequency transmission of Annapolis on the play-by-play account of the Army-Navy game the greater part of the time. Annapolis (NSS) and Bellevue (NKF) transmitted the results of the game to all ships and stations. The Annapolis transmission was relayed at San Francisco, Honolulu, and Guam.

Reports show that high frequency fails to materially reduce operating costs at Navy radio stations, and the personnel has been requested to keep the big arcs shut down as far as practicable while the high frequency sets are being operated in an effort to economize. Balboa, San Diego, San Francisco, Guantánamo, and Honolulu are now being worked on high frequencies by the Navy Department.

There are 194 vacancies in the rating of radioman, first class, and radiomen are being urged to prepare themselves for promotion as soon as requirements as to length of service have been fulfilled. Chances for promotion in radiomen ratings are greater than in any other branch.

### U.S.M.C. RESERVE

Young men who are not able to secure a Congressional or Senatorial appointment to the United States Naval Academy will be able to secure one through the Marine Corps Reserve and a competitive examination. The principal requirement is that the individual must be recommended by his Reserve Area Commander. Twenty-five appointments are allowed from the Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve annually.

Maj. Gen. Comdt. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., has authorized the enlistment by the commanding officer of each barracks or station of two reservists who would take the place of each Marine of the Regular force transferred from his command or sent to a mobilization center. Quantico, Parris Island and San Diego are not included in this authorization.

Two prominent officers in the Marine Corps Reserve are Maj. Edwin Denby, U.S.M.C.R., former Secretary of the Navy, and Maj. Samuel L. Rothafel, U.S.M.C.R., famous radio broadcaster "Roxie."

The board which has been in session at headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, reviewing the records of reserve officers, is about ready to submit its report. The board's recommendations for promotion will be based on length of service in grade, age, experience, record of service and interest, it is believed. The interest consist of reporting in for annual training duty.

**UNITED STATES NAVY PIGEON SERVICE VACANCIES.**—Announcement was made recently by the Navy Department of the policy of the Bureau of Navigation regarding the Naval Pigeon Service.

For the present, at least, the authorized complement of air stations with respect to pigeon men will be maintained, and the existing vacancies will be filled as qualified pigeon men become available.

It is pointed out that the policy of rotation of sea and shore duty for enlisted personnel, in so far as it affects these particular specialists, will be held in abeyance.

A small class will be assembled at the pigeon school at Anacostia, D. C., shortly in order to have available the 19 pigeon men now authorized and to provide for attrition. Men of any rating who particularly request such training, and who are regarded as suitable material, will be assigned to this class.

Of the 20 Navy birds from the Hampton Roads loft entered in the Tri-State Show held at Norfolk, 17 were awarded places as follows: One, championship prize; 4, first prize ribbons; 5, second prize ribbons; 2, third prize ribbons; 3, fourth prize ribbons; and 2, fifth prize ribbons.

In connection with the subject of naval pigeons, it is interesting to note that of the 10 Navy birds taken on the MacMillan expedition only three returned from the first trial flights. The belief was expressed by the Navy Department that a species of hawk prevalent in northern latitudes killed the other seven. This experience has precedent in previous attempts to employ pigeons in the Arctic, none of which was successful.

## THE RESERVE FORCES

### ORGANIZED RESERVE

**MANY BELIEFS ARE REPRESENTED AMONG RESERVE CHAPLAINS.**—Among the total of 1,115 Reserve Chaplains now enrolled in the Army, it is interesting to note that 21 religious denominations are represented. Many nationally known clergymen are among the Reserve Chaplains, and the various churches they represent are the following: Baptist, 135; Christians, 13; Christian Science, 6; Church of Christ, 3; Congregational, 55; Disciples of Christ, 36; Dutch Reformed, 4; Evangelical, 7; Jewish, 17; Lutheran, 54; Methodist, 211; Presbyterian, 159; Protestant Episcopal, 163; Protestant Episcopal Reformed, 3; Reformed in America, 3; Reformed in the United States, 8; Roman Catholic, 213; Salvation Army, 3; Unitarian, 10; United Brethren, 6; Universalist, 6; total, 1,115.

**MEDICAL RESERVE DIRECTORY.**—A directive for recruiting medical officers for the O.R.C., recently issued, Lt. Col. Harry V. Wurdemann, Med. Res., department president, state of Washington, points out very clearly the methods by which members of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States cooperate in the important functions charged to the Regular Army. Colonel Wurdemann, who is chairman of the Allocation Board, announces the completion of the following list, recommending the allocation of Medical Reserve officers of the state of Washington to the following units:

Hospital Center No. 23, Tacoma, Wash.; General Hospital No. 50, Seattle, Wash.; General Hospital No. 141, Seattle, Wash.; General Hospital No. 143, Spokane, Wash.; Evacuation Hospital No. 85, Spokane, Wash.; Evacuation Hospital No. 86, Seattle, Wash.; Station Hospital No. 137, Seattle, Wash.; Station Hospital No. 140, Spokane, Wash.; Station Hospital No. 147, Seattle, Wash.; Surgical Hospital No. 68, Seattle, Wash.; Surgical Hospital No. 69, Seattle, Wash.; Headquarters 9th Corps Medical Service, Seattle, Wash.; 349th Medical Regiment, Seattle, Wash.; Veterans' General Hospital No. 57, Pullman, Wash.

About 146 more medical officers, Colonel Wurdemann states, are needed to complete the paper mobilization plans for the state of Washington.

Col. E. L. Munson, M.C., U.S.A., surgeon, 9th Corps Area, suggests that the personnel of each of the sectors in the state of Washington go to their family doctors and ask them to enroll in the Medical Reserve Corps. Explain that for these "Army" organizations there is no present occasion for any time or expense on their part, as for several years, at least, appropriations will not be sufficient to offer them the advantages of field training.

**INSIGNIA FOR 322D CAVALRY BEING DISTRIBUTED.**—The regimental insignia for the 322d Cavalry, approved by the War Department, has been manufactured and is being distributed. The design shows on the shield a Sioux warrior in war bonnet brandishing a spear in his right hand and mounted on an Indian pony, all in proper colors. The regimental area largely coincides with the territory formerly dominated by the Sioux Indians, in their day and of their kind mounted warriors unexcelled. The motto, depicted on a scroll at the base of the shield is "Audacter et Strenue" (Strongly and Boldly), which is a good enough motto for a cavalry regiment to seem to have been specially written for the occasion, but which happens, in this instance, to have been borrowed from the motto on the family coat of arms of Col. H. H. Polk, the first and present commanding officer of the regiment.

The insignia are neatly executed, provided with a safety catch, cost \$1.40 each, and may be obtained from Capt. Joseph L. Phillips, executive officer, 322d Cavalry, 419 Federal Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

**ILLINOIS RESERVES.**—Cook County Chapter, Reserve Officers' Association, held its annual election and dinner at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Dec. 15, and elected the following officers unanimously for the ensuing year:

President, Maj. Alfred Granger, Eng-Res; 1st vice-president, Col. W. S. McArthur, FA-Res; second vice-president, Capt. Leslie M. Parker, AG-Res; third vice-president, Capt. J. L. Whitney, AS-Res; secretary, Maj. James W. White, Inf-Res; treasurer, Col. T. A. Siqueland, Cav-Res.

The routine business of the evening was lightened by a group of songs by Miss Katharine Brown, soprano of the Chicago Grand Opera Company. Former Gov. Edwin P. Morrow, of Kentucky, delivered his inspiring address, "Our Heritage and its Keeping."

**WINTER PLATTSBURG GUIDE.**—"The Quartermaster Winter Plattsburg Guide," a volume of 215 pages, which, as its name implies, is intended for instructional purposes for the Quartermaster Winter Plattsburg Groups throughout the country, was issued this week by the Office of the Quartermaster General. For several months past the Guide has been in course of preparation under the direction of Col. J. R. Pourie, Q.M.C.

According to the present plans, a supplement to the Guide will be issued in the near future. This will contain maps, reference material, and charts and tables of organization. In many cases the maps and charts are referred to in the text of the first volume.

Distribution will be made of both volumes to all members of Winter Plattsburg Groups through the Jeffersonville Quartermaster Intermediate Depot. At the present time there are 39 Winter Plattsburg Groups distributed throughout the United States with an estimated membership of 4,000.

**SIXTY-THIRD CAVALRY NOTES.**—The fourth and last session of the special tactical school for members of the National Guard and Reserve Corps of Chattanooga and vicinity has been concluded, and the sessions have proved of great benefit. The subject at the last session was "Battle Formations and Organization of the Ground." Similar schools for members of this division are being conducted in Asheville, N. C., and Nashville, Tenn.



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# U. S. NAVY, MARINE CORPS AND COMPONENTS

## NAVAL OPERATIONS

Due to the inadequacy of funds for complete upkeep of the fleet, it was necessary to require their application chiefly to repairs, and to limit the alterations to be undertaken on any ship to those for which special allotments were made by the bureaus concerned. These instructions were promulgated Aug. 14, 1924. The general result has been that the material condition of ships in and out of commission, as a whole, has been somewhat improved. But many alterations of military value have been held in abeyance, due to lack of sufficient funds.

Every effort continues to be directed toward expenditures for upkeep only. The only purpose of any alteration is to effect improvement. Naval science, in which the United States has so long led, constantly demands improvements, but the funds available do not permit making the improvements desired.

It is obvious that the maintenance of the industrial shore establishments in excess of the material needs of the fleet makes heavy inroads on funds. This condition will always result from the operation of any plant at other than maximum capacity. The work loads at none of the industrial yards during the past year have approximated more than one-half of the physical capacity of the plant. The same is true of the maintenance of purely military stations in reduced operations.

As the fleet itself is the paramount consideration, any expenditure of national funds which does not have a direct bearing on the maintenance of the fleet is unwarranted and should not be incurred.

The above statement is made in the annual report of Adm. E. W. Eberle, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Naval Operations, in his annual report. Other extracts from the report are the following:

During the year progressive tactical exercises were carried out in the various units of the United States Fleet. In addition, two problems were carried out by the United States Fleet, the latter being in conjunction with the naval and military forces at Hawaii. These exercises have been of decided benefit, and much interest has been shown in tactical and strategical maneuvers.

The Asiatic Fleet has progressed in both tactical and strategical training for its special employment.

The usual forms of gunnery exercises have been carried out, together with a number of exercises designed to simulate advanced gunnery methods. The need of a radio-controlled target for certain gunnery problems has again been emphasized.

While the performance of a few ships has been unsatisfactory, the results obtained, as a whole, have been excellent and show a continuing improvement.

In general there has been a noticeable improvement in the interest taken in and the results obtained from small-arms training. The Navy is greatly handicapped in this form of training because of lack of ranges in the vicinity of the working area of the Battle Fleet.

There has been a steady improvement in engineering economy and efficiency during the year. Immediate supervision of engineering performances has been extended to include practically all vessels of the auxiliary type. Heretofore these vessels were not entered in the engineering competition due chiefly to their lack of homogeneity.

It is again recommended that consideration be given to the unsatisfactory effect of the present statutory limit for repairs undertaken on capital ships.

The major units of the fleet are to remain such throughout a long period of the Limitation of Armament Treaty. The cost of work required to keep these battleships in efficient material condition increases with the advancing age of the ships. In the cases of the six battleships which are to receive some important items of modernization, it is obviously most important that each ship be brought, as a whole, to the highest practicable state of material condition, so that the finished products will be substantial increments to the fighting strength of the fleet.

The present limitation restricts all ordinary overhaul expenditures to \$300,000. In the cases of the ships mentioned, this restriction will not permit the complete realization of the desired condition. In this connection, the existing statutory limit was imposed when both labor and material costs were much less than at present. Through the operation of the budget system, wherein all items of work are carefully scrutinized and expenditures safeguarded, unnecessary expenditures can be

readily checked. The setting up of a project to accomplish repairs is as productive of economy as the setting up of a project for the accomplishment of improvements. The opinion is again expressed that the removal of the statutory limit in the cases of battleships with the resultant flexibility will eventually effect increased battle efficiency.

## BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

"It can not be too strongly impressed upon the higher commands that, unless a definite policy is maintained regarding the training of all grades of officers in engineering duties, the efficiency and reliability of the machinery plants must suffer. Great strides have already been made afloat in this respect regarding the training of junior officers, but it seems that there is a definite lack of uniform and directed training of officers for the position of engineer officer. At present there is usually too great a difference in rank and experience between the engineer officer and his senior assistant to permit the senior assistant to take over the engineer officer's duties in case of detachment. This condition should be remedied by the detailing of more senior officers as assistants to the engineer officer. This discussion of the necessity of training officers for engineering duty applies with equal force to the training of officers for communication and radio duties, and serious thought should be given to its successful accomplishment by the forces afloat."

The above is among the important comment on officers for engineering duty only, and on the necessity of post graduate officers having a thorough knowledge of mechanics instead of only a simple knowledge as some persons have assumed was made by Rear Adm. J. K. Robison, U.S.N., as Engineer in Chief of the Navy, in his annual report made public last week. Additional extracts from the report are given below.

"Due to the rank of the present officers performing engineering duty only, only a very small number of them will be available for duty as engineer officer of capital ships, and the service is confronted with the fact that it must rely upon the remainder of the commissioned line personnel for the operation of the machinery afloat. In order to obtain the maximum efficiency from the engineering department on board ship it must be kept on the same plane as ordnance or navigation, namely, that it must always be considered as an essential for promotion and command. In that light, officers must expect the detail of engineer officer as much as they expect that of gunnery officer or navigator if they are to be selected for promotion, and they must prepare themselves for this eventuality.

"The Navy must continually keep abreast of developments in engineering and be ready to select those that give promise of increasing the efficiency of the fleet's machinery. Many schemes are being tried out on land stations, few of which are adapted for naval service. To select these with discretion necessitates thorough familiarity with the whole engineering field. The knowledge necessary for wise selection must be based upon experience, and such experience can only be gained by continuous study. The officers selected for engineering duty only, by reason of their restriction to the performance of such duty, have this opportunity, and steady improvement in the designed efficiency of the machinery installation is a direct result.

"It does not suffice, however, that officers selected for engineering duty only be allowed to remain on shore duty connected with design or administration. By so doing they gradually lose contact with the problems of the operating engineer. The policy of this bureau is to place on board ship only such installations as can be operated in a safe, reliable, and efficient manner. In order that this end be constantly attained it is highly desirable that the officers selected for engineering duty only be afforded ample opportunity to go to sea. Under the present law this duty is available until they attain the rank of captain, after which there is no legal method by which this can be done. It would appear that the law should be amended to permit such officers to go to sea in the grade of captain. It should be a matter of policy that the engineering member of any staff be an officer for engineering duty only. With the promotion during the next year of 10 lieutenant commanders and 5 commanders the engineering duty only list will consist of 1 rear admiral, 14 captains, 37 commanders, 6 lieutenant commanders, and 7 lieutenants, a total of 65.

## U.S.M.C. SCHOOL COURSE

Orders have been issued by Marine Corps headquarters authorizing the attendance of 25 second lieutenants of the corps to report to the Marine Corps School at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, for their attendance upon a basic course of instruction which will begin Jan. 15, 1926. Col. Charles S. Hill, U.S.M.C., is commandant of the school. The officers who have been assigned to take this course are:

J. I. Mosley, C. R. Freeman, A. V. Gerard, W. M. O'Brien, R. N. Johnson, G. M. Britt, R. L. Griffin, T. C. Green, F. A. Stephenson, T. B. Millard, R. C. Orrison, J. D. Blanchard, H. C. Waterman, L. C. Goudeau, A. Zuber, W. A. Page, H. D. Harris, M. S. Rahiser, E. J. Trumble, I. M. Bethel, J. C. Burger, J. F. Hough, E. L. Pugh, Jr., F. K. Clements and D. L. Cloud, Jr.

Twenty-one second lieutenants of the Marine Corps completed their basic course of instruction at the Marine Corps School, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Dec. 18. This is a course of training which is given to all Marine Corps second lieutenants and which prepares them to perform the duties required of company officers. Thirteen members of the class, who have been assigned to duty at Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., are: S. R. Williamson, F. J. Uhlig, F. R. Brink, A. L. Gardner, J. H. Stillman, A. E. Mead, W. S. Brown, J. O. Brauer, A. J. Mathiesen, R. E. Hogaboom, D. K. Claude, J. P. S. Devereux, S. S. Ballentine. The assignments of the remaining members who completed this course yesterday are: J. N. Hart, Hampton Roads, Va.; H. L. Litzenberg, Lakehurst, N. J.; F. J. Cunningham, New London, Conn.; M. R. Carroll, New York, N. Y.; V. J. McCaul, New Orleans, La.; A. R. Peley, Washington, D. C., and L. F. Narum and J. Snedeker, both to Parris Island, S. C.

## THE SINKING OF THE S-51

In summing up before the court of inquiry at Boston on Dec. 18, investigating the loss of the U. S. submarine S-51, Sept. 25, 1925, in collision with the steamer City of Rome, Lt. Comdr. Charles A. Lockwood, U.S.N., the judge advocate of the court, declared that the story of the collision told by the master of the steamer, Capt. John H. Diehl, was untrue. He placed the blame for the loss of S-51 on the steamer. Commander Lockwood said the conduct of the City of Rome was "reprehensible." The S-51, he maintained, was a "crossing vessel" and as such had observed all the rules of the road.

He said that the fact that the S-51 was allowed to approach within 600 feet of the City of Rome without any action showed a lack of attention on the part of the officers and crew of the latter vessel. He described the City of Rome as a "blind ship," with only one man in the pilot house to steer and keep a lookout.

In questioning the story told by Captain Diehl, Commander Lockwood said the captain had not been in the pilot house at the time the S-51 was sighted as he had said, but had come up after the first blast of the ship's whistle.

The collision, Commander Lockwood said, was "the result of neglect on the part of both officers and crew of the City of Rome and no blame attached to anybody in the Navy service."

## CAPT. SHACKFORD RETIRED

Capt. Chauncey Shackford, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list Dec. 16, 1925, upon completion of 30 years' service, was awarded the Navy Cross "for distinguished service in the line of duty as Commanding Officer of the U.S.S. Martha Washington engaged in the important, exacting, and hazardous duty of transporting and escorting troops and supplies to European ports, through waters infested with enemy submarines and mines." Captain Shackford was born in New Hampshire, April 1, 1877, and was appointed a naval cadet at the U. S. Naval Academy, Sept. 6, 1895. He was commissioned an ensign in 1901. Captain Shackford, during the Battle of Santiago, Cuba, served on the U.S.S. Oregon until July 12, 1898, and was on that ship during the battle.

Subsequently among other duties he served in Philippine waters and on the Great Lakes. He commanded the Naval Training Station at San Pedro, Calif., took a course at the Naval War College, was instructor of gunnery exercises and engineering performances at the Navy Department, and was also in charge of the Division Fleet training, Naval Operations,

Navy Department. His last post of duty was in command of the U.S.S. Marblehead. He holds a Naval War College diploma, class of 1922.

## NAVY J.A.G. OPINIONS

A number of interesting opinions were recently announced by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy. They are:

That the Naval Reserve as a part of the Regular Navy is entitled to precede the National Guard in parades and other ceremonies, since in the opinion of the J.A.G.'s office "the National Guard is not a component part of the Army except when ordered into Federal service by the President in time of war or national emergency \* \* \*."

That a letter from the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation stating that certain finger-prints of the accused were identical with finger-prints in the Service record book, which the accused contended was not his Service record book, comes under the hearsay rule since the introduction of such a letter denies the accused the right to be confronted by witnesses against him.

That a child is competent to testify when under the age of 14 years if the child appears to have sufficient natural intelligence and instruction to realize the nature and effect of an oath.

That a physical examination by civilian physicians does not qualify a candidate for appointment in the Naval Reserve since regulations specifically require such examination to be made by medical officers of the Regular Navy.

That an individual in the naval service cannot be ordered to submit to an operation to remedy a disability incurred in line of duty if such an operation is considered dangerous to the life of that individual.

That the Secretary of the Navy cannot issue a flag to the relatives of a deceased member of the Naval Reserve unless death occurred while on active duty.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF NAVAL OBSERVATORY

"Plans have been completed for a party from the Naval Observatory to observe the total solar eclipse in Sumatra Jan. 14, 1926. Congress having made an appropriation for that purpose," states Capt. E. T. Pollock, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, in his annual report on Dec. 16 to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, which includes the outlining of projects for 1926.

Other extracts from the report are:

"Owing to many causes the round-the-world longitude determination, authorized in 1923, was postponed until October, 1926.

"The routine review of annual compass reports from vessels has been executed and results show that on smaller vessels, such as destroyers and submarines, which are equipped with gyrocompasses, there is a decided tendency to neglect the magnetic compasses and to place entire dependence on the gyrocompass. This is a dangerous practice from the navigational point of view and efforts are being made to improve this condition.

"The Naval Observatory has recommended to the Bureau of Aeronautics a system of air navigation based on Mr. G. W. Littlehale's method of using a central position chart.

"Practically no instruments for navigation have been purchased this year."

## NAVY SUBMARINES

The submarine T-3, the only one of the T boats in commission and with the exception of the V-1, which has been undergoing tests at sea, the only fleet submarine now in operation is anchored at the Washington Navy Yard after a successful cruising test of her new engines which were recently installed at the Brooklyn yard. Like her two sister ships the T-3 failed to function satisfactorily with her original engines installed and as an experiment the Navy had her reconditioned with engines taken from one of the ex-German submarines.

An invitation has been extended by the Secretary of the Navy to the members of the Senate and House Naval Affairs Committees to make an inspection of the submarine in order to get first hand information as to how the department has been expending the appropriations for engines for under-water craft in an effort to develop a satisfactory type. The T-3 will remain at the navy yard here until after the first of the year when she will leave for further cruising tests at sea.



# ORDERS FOR THE NAVY

Commander-in-Chief  
Calvin Coolidge, President  
Secretary of the Navy  
Curtis D. Wilbur

Assistant Secretary of the Navy  
T. Douglas Robinson  
Chief of Naval Operations  
Admiral E. W. Eberle

## December 18 Effective December 18

Lts. J. D. Spoonmore, to U.S.S. Gold Star; W. N. Thornton, resignation accepted Mar. 15, 1926.  
Lts. (j.g.) W. Butler, to temp. duty, Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; W. P. Cogswell, to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; D. A. Frost, to U.S.S. Maryland; W. H. Hainer, resignation accepted Mar. 7, 1926; J. M. Higgins, to temp. duty, Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; J. E. Fixton, to Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.; R. S. Ransohousen, to temp. duty, Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; F. C. Sutton, to temp. duty, Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.  
Ens. W. L. Meadow, to temp. duty, Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.  
Lt. (j.g.) H. L. Meadow, to temp. duty, Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.  
Ens. W. M. Beskley, to temp. duty, Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; W. E. Cleaves, N. K. Dietrich, C. E. Ekstrom, W. W. Harvey, T. J. Hedding, H. E. Hopkins, G. N. Hubbard, to temp. duty, Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.  
Ens. W. Kirtan, to U.S.S. Galveston; C. L. Lee, to U.S.S. Bainbridge; D. S. MacMahon, to temp. duty, Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; E. M. Murphy, E. T. Noale, B. B. Nichol, G. E. Peterson, C. S. Smiley, F. M. Trappnell, T. A. Turner, W. V. R. Vieweg, to temp. duty, Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.  
Lt. W. E. Bradbury (M.C.) to duty with gendarmerie d'Haiti, Port au Prince, Haiti.

## DECEMBER 21 Effective December 17

Lts. J. C. Rickerts to temporary duty Rec. Bks., Hampton Rds., Va.; W. D. Thomas to Aircraft Sqdns., Setg. Flt.; G. Walker to radio officer, Nav. Sta., Guam.  
Lt. (j.g.) H. J. Schmidt to U.S.S. Converse.  
Ens. P. M. Boltz to temp. duty Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, R. I.; C. A. Chappell to temp. duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; J. G. Crommelin to temp. duty, Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; M. M. DeWolf to temp. duty Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, R. I.; D. W. Fairbairn, resignation accepted Feb. 10, 1926.  
Ens. W. S. Ginn, R. S. Hatcher, R. F. J. Johnson to temp. duty, Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, R. I.; R. G. McCool to temp. duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.  
Ens. H. C. Patton, resignation accepted Feb. 17, 1926; G. W. Welker to temp. duty Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, R. I.  
Gun. W. C. Carr to U.S.S. McDermut.

## Effective December 18

Lt. C. K. Fink to duty in charge, Branch Hydrographic Office, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Lts. (j.g.) C. O. Comp to U.S.S. Hatfield; C. H. Kimball to U.S.S. Macdonough; P. E. Roswall to temp. duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.  
Ens. G. W. Allen, F. H. Bond, S. B. Colt to (Further Navy Orders on page 414)

# U. S. FLEET

Admiral S. S. Robison, Commander in Chief, U.S.S. Seattle (flagship), New York Yard.

## CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 22, 1925

Address mail for all vessels in Pacific waters to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Calif.; vessels in Atlantic and European waters in care of Postmaster, New York City.

### BATTLE FLEET

Adm. C. F. Hughes, commander in chief (flagship, California).

### Battleship Divisions

Vice Adm. R. H. Jackson, Commander

Pennsylvania, California, Colorado, Maryland, Tennessee, Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, New Mexico, San Pedro; West Virginia, Bremerton; Oklahoma, San Pedro, Calif.; Mississippi, Navy Yard, Bremerton.

Destroyer Squadrons.—Corry, Decatur, Farragut, Farenholt, Hull, Macdonough, Sumner, Altair, Chase, Henshaw, Doyen, J. F. Burnes, Kennedy, Kidder, La Vallette, Litchfield, McCawley, McDermut, Marcus, Melville, Mervine, Percival, Meyer, Moody, Mulian, Robert Smith, Selridge, Sinclair, Wood, at San Diego, Calif.; Omaha, to San Diego; Melvin, Yarrowburgh, Wood, Mare Island; Paul Hamilton, William Jones, Kennedy, Reno, Shirk and Sloat, Somers, Thompson, Zeilin, San Diego, Calif.; Farquhar, San Diego; Stoddert, Bremerton.

Aircraft Squadrons.—Aroostook, Mare Island; Langley, at San Pedro, Calif.; Gannet, San Diego, Calif.

Submarine Divisions.—R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, R-6, R-7, R-9, R-10, R-8, R-11, R-12, R-13, R-14, R-15, R-16, R-17, R-18, R-19, R-20, at Pearl Harbor, T. H.  
Savannah (tdr.), S-28, S-29, S-33, S-24, S-27, San Diego.

S-4, S-6, S-7, S-8, S-9, S-14, S-15, S-16, S-17, S-25, S-26, at Mare Island, Calif.  
Argonne, at Mare Island, Calif.; V-1, at Portsmouth, N. H.; V-2, Provincetown, Mass.

### BASE FORCE

Rear Adm. George R. Marvell, Commander. Procyon (F.), at San Pedro.

Mine Squadron 2.—Burns, Ludlow, Whippoorwill, Pearl Harbor, T. H.; Tanager, Tutuila, Samoa.

Train Squadron 1.—Antares, Norfolk; Brazos, Boston; Bridge, New York Yard; Mercy, Philadelphia; Vestal, Norfolk, Va.

Train Squadron 2.—Arctic, at Mare Island; Kanawha, San Diego; Cuyama, to San Pedro; Medusa, at San Diego; Relief, at Mare Island; Neches, San Diego, Calif.

### FORCES IN ATLANTIC

### SCOUTING FLEET

Vice Adm. J. S. McKean, Commander

### Battleship Division

Utah, Boston; Wyoming, at New York; New York, at Norfolk; Arkansas, at Philadelphia, Pa.; Florida, at Boston, Mass.; Texas, at Norfolk, Va.

Light Cruiser Divisions.—Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Richmond, New York, N. Y.; Marblehead, Boston, Mass.; Trenton, Philadelphia, Pa.; Raleigh, Boston; Memphis, Philadelphia; Detroit, Boston, Mass.

Destroyer Squadrons.—Billingsley, Concord, Converse, Dallas, Whitney, Dale, Flusser, at Philadelphia; Breck, Barker, Isherwood, Lardner, Toucey, at Norfolk; Borie, Dobbin, John D. Edwards, New York Yard; Childs, King, McFarland, Overton, Putnam, James K. Paulding, Sturtevant, at Boston, Mass.; Bainbridge,

Goff, Hopkins, Hatfield, Humphreys, Reuben James, Kane, Lawrence, and Williamson, New York, N. Y.; Brooks, Barry, New York Yard; Tracy, Hampton Roads; Worden, Guantanamo, Cuba; Smith-Thompson, Whipple, at Norfolk; Gilmer, New York; Sands, New York Yard; Reid, Philadelphia; Case, Norfolk, Sharkey, Norfolk navy yard.

Aircraft Squadrons.—Wright, at Hampton Roads; Patoka, New York, N. Y.; Sandpiper, at Norfolk, Va.; Teal, Hampton Roads.

### CONTROL FORCE

Rear Adm. H. H. Christy

U.S.S. Camden (F.), at New London, Conn.

Mine Squadron 1.—Shawmut, Philadelphia, Pa.; Maury, Mahan, Lark, Mallard, Philadelphia, Pa.; Submarine Divisions.—N-1, N-2, N-3, Philadelphia; S-1, New York; S-3, New London; T-3, Washington, D. C.; S-49, S-50, New London; Bushnell, Norfolk; S-10, S-13, S-12, at Portsmouth, N. H.; S-11, Portsmouth, N. H.; S-18, S-20, S-19, at New London, Conn.; S-21, S-22, S-23, at Portsmouth, N. H.; O-4, O-7, O-10, O-1, O-2, O-3, O-8, O-9, O-6, S-32, S-45, Coco Solo, C. Z.; S-43, S-44, S-46, Perlas Islands; S-47, New London, Conn.

### U. S. ASIATIC FLEET

Adm. C. S. Williams, Commander-in-Chief  
Flagship, Huron

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Destroyer Squadron.—Black Hawk at Manila, P. I.; Bulmer, Ford, at Manila, P. I.; McCormick, Shanghai; Edsall, Hulbert, Noa, Shanghai; Parrott, at Manila; Paul Jones, Peary, at Manila, P. I.; Pillsbury, Pope, Preble, Pruitt, Sicard, Truxton, Wm. B. Preston, at Manila, P. I.; Simpson, Tsingtao; Stewart, at Manila, P. I.; McLeish, Chefoo, China.

Submarine Division.—Beaver (tdr.), at Manila, P. I.; S-30, S-31, S-34, S-35, at Manila, P. I.; Canopus (tdr.), S-36, S-37, S-38, S-39, S-40, S-41, at Manila, P. I.

Mine Detachment.—Rizal (F.), to Cavite, P. I.; Bittern, Cavite, P. I.; Finch, at Cavite, P. I.; Hart, at Cavite, P. I.

### NAVAL FORCES, EUROPE

Vice Adm. Roger Welles, Commander

Pittsburgh (F.), Villefranche, France; Scorpion, at Trieste, Italy; Bruce, Villefranche, France; Chas. Ausburne, Toulon, France; Coghlan, Lamson, Alexandria, to Naples, Italy; Preston, at Toulon; Osborne, Toulon.

### MISCELLANEOUS

Chaumont, Guam to Manila, P. I.; Hannibal, Gulf of Batabano, Cuba; Nokomis, Matanzas, Cuba; Henderson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mayflower, Washington, D. C.; Niagara, Cristobal, C. Z.; T-3, Washington, D. C.

### SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON

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## NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

December 23, 1925

The following junior officers have become eligible for promotion in various grades and ranks of the Navy:

Line	Chaplains' Corps
R. Adm. L. McNamee	Capt. E. A. Duff
Capt. W. J. Giles	Cdr. T. L. Kirkpatrick
Comdr. T. J. Kelcher	Lt. Cdr. H. G. Gatlin
Lt. Cdr. T. E. Chandler	Lt. A. deG. Vogler
Lt. Cdr. E. J. Lanois	
Lt. P. E. Pendleton	
Lt. (j.g.) D. B. Candler	

#### Medical Corps

R. Adm. Albert M. D. McCormick  
Capt. R. C. Holcomb  
Comdr. E. L. Woods  
Lt. Cdr. E. J. Lanois  
Lt. Robert E. Duncan

#### Construction Corps

R. Adm. J. G. Tawresay  
Capt. R. P. Schlabach  
Cdr. Earl F. Enright  
Lt. Cdr. C. F. Osborn  
Lt. Mason D. Harris

#### Dental Corps

Lt. Cdr. H. R. McCleery  
Lt. Raymond D. Reid

#### Supply Corps

R. Adm. T. H. Hicks  
Capt. C. J. Cleborne  
Comdr. H. E. Collins  
Lt. Cdr. J. P. Jackson  
Lt. D. W. Robinson  
Lt. (j.g.) E. T. Stewart, Jr.

#### Civil Engineer Corps

R. Adm. F. R. Harris  
Capt. Geo. A. McKay  
Cdr. Greer A. Duncan  
Lt. Cdr. H. C. Fischer  
Lt. E. D. Miller

## U.S.M.C. PROMOTION STATUS

December 23, 1925

Commissioned	Will make number in grade indicated on next vacancy
Col. Wm. C. Harlee	Col. Norman C. Burton
Lt. Col. W. M. Small	Lt. Col. R. B. Farquharson
Maj. Harry K. Pickett	Maj. John B. Seabee
Capt. Henry S. Hausmann	Capt. J. D. Lockburner
1st Lt. Wm. N. McKelvy, Jr.	1st Lt. Wm. H. Doyle

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS

December 18, 1925

Majs. L. B. Stephenson, to Staff of Comdr., Battleship Divisions, Battle Fleet, U.S.S. Maryland; E. A. Ostermann, to MCB, San Diego, Calif.

December 19, 1925

Cpts. W. P. Richards, P. S. Geer and 2d Lt. C. C. Brown, to Dept. of Pacific; 2d Lt. M. Corbett, to MD, U.S.S. Huron.  
Cpts. C. H. Brown, E. B. Dwyer, J. M. Pearce, and 2d Lt. W. W. Davidson, detached MD, American Legation, Peking, China, upon reporting to Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Flt.

## NAVAL RESERVE

The solution of the questions in practical navigation transmitted hereafter to the commandants of the various naval districts for use in the examinations of Naval Reserve officers, may require the use of the Nautical Almanac for the year 1925, according to a statement made by the Navy Department this week. Attention is invited to the new method of reckoning time used in the 1925 almanac.

The Bureau of Navigation desires that Naval Reserve officers being examined in the subject of practical navigation be allowed a reasonable length of time in which to familiarize themselves with the use of the Nautical Almanac for the year 1925, before being required to appear for examination.

## NAVY DENTAL CORPS

Announcement was made this week of the following changes in stations and duties of naval dental officers. They are: Lt. Clemens V. Rault, from Receiving Ship, New York, N. Y., to the naval dispensary, Washington, D. C.

Lt. George C. Fowler, from the Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, to receiving barracks, Hampton Roads, Va.

Lts. (j.g.) Leon M. Billings, from temp. duty under instruction at the Naval Medical School to duty, Naval Medical School; Otto V. Rogstad, from the Naval Medical School to the Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif.

## Who's Who in the Regular Army

Containing the biographies of EVERY Regular Army officer and furnishing pertinent data as to residences prior to entering the service, schools attended, membership in clubs, lodges, etc., wives' maiden names, their residence prior to marriage, etc., children, relatives, etc., etc. The Regular Army officer and his family will find it invaluable in their moves from post to post. The National Guardsmen and Reserve Officers will find it extremely valuable in securing a better development of the "One-Army" spirit by its helpfulness in more closely uniting the three components of the Army.

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# SOCIAL HAPPENINGS IN THE SERVICES

**ANNOUNCEMENTS of Personals, Entertainments, Engagements, Weddings and Births requested. Photographs of brides are invited for publication.**  
**Address Society Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 1525 L Street N.W., Washington, D. C.**

## PERSONALS

Miss Mary Pepper entertained informally at her home in Atlanta recently, complimenting a charming group of visitors who were spending the week-end in Atlanta. The honor guests were Miss Kathleen Hagood, daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Hagood, of Ft. McPherson, Miss Dixie Edwards, and Miss Mary Thomas, both of Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and all three students at Brenau College.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. H. H. Rutherford, U.S.A., have arrived at San Antonio, Tex., from Minneapolis, Minn. They made the trip by motor and will be stationed at Ft. Sam Houston, where Colonel Rutherford has been made surgeon of the 8th Corps Area.

Three Chinese Navy officers, Lt. Comdr. T. P. Liu, Lts. S. T. Liu, and Y. H. Yeh are at Coast Guard headquarters studying the administration and organization of the service. Rear Adm. F. C. Billard, U.S.C.G., the commandant, has designated the following Coast Guard officers to assist them: Capt. Quincy B. Newman, engineer in chief; Comdr. B. M. Chiswell, Lt. Comdr. S. S. Yeandle, and Mr. Oliver M. Maxam, chief of division of operations.

As a mark of appreciation for his great work in the installation of the Army correspondence courses for Reserve officers begun years ago, a farewell dinner was tendered Lt. Col. Arthur J. Klein, G.S., U.S.A., at the Army and Navy Club on Dec. 17. It has been announced that on Jan. 1, 1926, he will become assistant to the Director of Education of the United States, and will be placed in charge of the work of the colleges and universities. The list of guests attending the testimonial luncheon was headed by Brig. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Acting Chief of Staff, G-3, Lt. Col. H. E. Buins, G.S., being the toastmaster. Among those who attended the luncheon were: Col. C. S. Lincoln, G.S.; Lt. Col. H. S. Miller, G.S.; Jos. A. Baer, G.S.; E. N. Caldwell, G.S.; Wm. H. Burt, Le Roy F. Smith, Fred B. Ryons, G.S.; W. T. Hannum, C.E.; Maj. G. A. Lynch, G.S.; H. L. Twaddle, Inf.; Fred. L. Walker, Inf.; George W. DeArmond, F.A.; Thos. J. Johnson, G.S.; C. A. Thuis, G.S.; J. M. Wainwright, G.S.; Robert M. Danford, F.A.; Edward A. Stockton, Jr., C.A.C.; Francis B. Wilby, G.S.; and Joseph E. Bastian, M.C.; Capt. O. P. Echols, A.S.; L. B. Glasgow, Inf.; Daniel Noce, C.E.; Donald Wilson, A.S.; and Frank E. Parker, F.D.

Lts. Richard W. Gibson and John L. Hitchens, A.S., U.S.A., on duty at Kelly Field, Tex., were injured on Dec. 12, when their planes came into collision while they were attempting to land after a practice flight.

Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., Ret., was elected president of the Washington branch of the English-Speaking Union in Washington this week. Other officers were elected as follows: Vice presidents, Adm. S. A. Staunton, the Right Rev. James E. Freeman, Rev. Charles Wood, Mrs. Alastair Gordon Cumming and Dr. Charles R. Mann, director of the American Council on Education; secretary-treasurer, Lynch Luquer; governors to serve for three years, General Ailen, Dr. W. C. Rives, Col. S. L. Siocum, Rear Adm. Albert Gleaves and Mr. Luquer, and governor to fill the unexpired term of Charles MacVeagh, Ambassador to Japan, resigned, Coleman Jennings.

Mrs. John N. Greely and small son are spending the month of December in southern Illinois with Mrs. Greely's parents, Hon. and Mrs. P. T. Chapman. They will join Major Greely in Washington for a visit before returning to their station at Madison Barracks, Sacketts Harbor, N. Y.

Col. and Mrs. D. P. Quinlan, U.S.A., who have been staying at the Hotel Martiniere since coming to Washington in September, have leased the house at 1741 Irving Street N.W., and have taken possession.

Mrs. Brady G. Ruttencutter, wife of Lt. Col. Ruttencutter, U.S.A., has returned to her home, 1320 E. Eighth Ave., Denver, Colo., having spent the past three months at the Astor Hotel, New York City. Mrs. George Livingston Baker has recently joined her daughter and son-in-law, coming from Miami, Fla., where she has been visiting another daughter, Mrs. Harry T. Church. Lt. Col. Ruttencutter is on duty with the 348th Engineers, O.R., at Denver, Colo.

Lt. Col. John R. Kelly, Inf., U.S.A., who has been stationed in Los Angeles in charge of Organized Reserve affairs of Southern California, has been transferred to San Francisco, where he will be in charge of the Reserves of the 9th Corps Area. Colonel Kelly was at 9th Corps Area headquarters from February to July, 1924, as intelligence officer, and also for a longer period just after the World War.

Maj. R. R. Welshmer, U.S.A., commanding the 63d Coast Artillery, accompanied by Capt. William C. Bradley, his plans and training officer, went to Stockton, Calif., a few days ago as guests of the Stockton Sector Association of the Army of the United States. Both officers addressed the meeting, speaking on the use of artillery in aircraft defense. The talk was illustrated with slides and a reel of motion pictures, taken by Pathe News of the activities of the 63d Coast Artillery during the encampment at Santa Cruz.

Lt. Robert N. Young, 65th Inf., U.S.A., has been officially commended for heroic conduct in saving three Porto Ricans from drowning. A motor truck with three occupants had gone into about six feet of water in San Juan Bay when Lieutenant Young happened to pass by. Although in uniform and wearing heavy riding boots, he plunged into the water and rescued a 12-year-old boy, unable to swim. He then jumped back into the water and saved a boy 3 years old. Still again he returned to the water and assisted in releasing the third person, who had been caught in the cage of the truck.

Maj. Gen. Charles T. Menoher, U.S.A., commanding the 9th Corps Area, who was a recent witness before the Mitchell court, has returned to San Francisco.

Lt. Robert E. Donovan, O.R.C., Chemical Warfare Reserve, of 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, has been assigned to the 302d Gas Regiment, Zone of the Interior.

Chaplain Alva J. Brasted, U.S.A., on duty at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., made a spirited defense a few days ago of ministers of the gospel who are serving in the Army as chaplains. He also criticized those who made an attack on the Army chaplain system. Referring to an attack on the Army made by C. C. Morrison, editor of the Christian Century, at the Federal Council of Churches held recently in Detroit, Chaplain Brasted said in part:

"This man Morrison would demilitarize the chaplaincy. He would withdraw from the Army all moral support. If there is any preaching of righteousness done, he would have it done from without and not from within the military establishment."

"Thank God this man does not voice the sentiment of the Christian Church. But it is a sad condition when those who are expected to be loyal to American ideals thus malign the men who are devoting their lives to a worthy cause."

"If it is wrong to have chaplains as a part of the military personnel then it is wrong to have an Army, and if it is wrong to have an army for defense, then it is wrong to have a police force, wrong to have sheriffs, wrong for Christ, armed with a whip cord, to drive the money changers out of the temple."

Maj. Charles Winslow Elliott, U.S.A., Ret., has been appointed headmaster of the Manlius School (formerly St. John's Military School), at Manlius, N. Y. He served four years at this institution as professor of military science and tactics and later one year as a member of the academic faculty in the Department of History. Maj. James R. Jacobs, U.S.A., Ret., joined the faculty of the school on Dec. 1, succeeding Major Elliott as instructor in ancient and medieval history. The academic faculty at Manlius, numbering 26, includes 22 officers of the Army retired and reserve.

Mrs. Frank Young has returned to Ft. Benning, Ga., from Florida, where she was called by the illness and death of her father, Mr. Bilbro.

Mrs. Elbridge Colby has returned to Ft. Benning, Ga., after an extended visit in Vermont, Minnesota, New York and Washington.

Mrs. Samuel Rockenbach, of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Louis Chandler, of Camp Meade, Md., are visiting Maj. and Mrs. Joseph Meade White at Ft. De Lesseps, Canal Zone.

Col. and Mrs. P. E. Trippe, U.S.A., have returned to their winter home in Coral Gables, Miami, Fla.

Mrs. J. J. Hornbrook, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Steele Wotkins, at Ft. Myer, Va., and her mother in New York, has returned to Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Manhattan Chapter, Reserve Officers' Association, held its first weekly luncheon recently at the Army and Navy Club, New York City. Over one hundred officers were present. Among the speakers at the luncheon were Col. Fred Cardway, president of the chapter; Gen. C. P. Summerrall and Gen. R. L. Bullard.

The officers of the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy who are on duty in the New England states met together at dinner on Dec. 12, at the Engineers Club, Boston, Mass. Much of the pleasure as well as profit of the evening was due to the presence of the wives of the officers who, after a dinner of their own in an adjoining room, united with the officers in a delightful social hour. Those attending were Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Bakenhus, Comdr. and Mrs. N. M. Smith, Lt. Comdr. J. N. Laycock, Lt. E. B. Keating, Lt. P. A. E. Flux, Comdr. R. M. Warfield, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. L. B. Combs, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. L. F. Bellinger, and their two daughters; Comdr. and Mrs. C. D. Thurber, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. T. Mathews, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. R. V. Miller, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. T. Crandall and Lt. A. A. Ort.

Mrs. Dwight F. Davis, wife of the Secretary of War, was reported ill at Savannah, Ga., Dec. 22, which forced her to give up the inspection trip she was making with her husband and will return to Washington.

(Continued on page 414)

## BIRTHS

DECK.—Capt. and Mrs. Frederick W. Deck, U.S.A., Ret., announce the birth of a son, Frederick Webster, Jr., on Dec. 14, 1925, at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.

DAVISON.—Maj. and Mrs. D. A. Davison, 11th Engrs., U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Margaret Angeline, at Ancon, Canal Zone, Dec. 2, 1925.

MCCARTHY.—Born Dec. 8, 1925, at Providence Hospital, Seattle, Wash., to Lt. and Mrs. D. L. McCarthy (S.C.) U.S.N., a daughter, Shirley Beatrice.

McKELLAR.—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., on Nov. 29, 1925, a son, William Hale, to Lt. and Mrs. Earle P. McKellar, U.S.N.

PULLING.—Born to Capt. and Mrs. Lewis A. Pulling, Cav., U.S.A., a son, William Thompson, at Walter Reed Hospital, on Dec. 17, 1925.

WEBSTER.—Born to Lt. and Mrs. Lewis S. Webster, A.S., U.S.A., at Wheaton, Ill., Dec. 18, 1925, a daughter, Lucia Jean.

## ENGAGEMENTS

WHEELER—GREGORY.—Rear Adm. L. E. Gregory (C.E.C.) U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and Mrs. Gregory announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth Gregory, to Mr. Harold A. Wheeler, of Washington, D. C. Miss Gregory is in her senior year at George Washington University. Mr. Wheeler is taking a postgraduate course at Johns Hopkins University. No date has been set for the wedding.

## WEDDINGS

VIAL—ROOT.—At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Root, in San Diego, Calif., on Dec. 15, 1925, Lt. Robert Samuel Vial, U.S.M.C., and Miss Josephine Elizabeth Root were married. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Roy Campbell, D.D., pastor of the First Congregational Church of that city. The bride was attended by Misses Marie Baird and Virginia Brecht, while attending the groom were Lts. Veryl Dartt and Richard Bourne. Following the ceremony a reception was held, attended by sorority friends of the bride and close friends of the groom from the Marine base. Lieutenant and Mrs. Vial then left by motor for Bremerton, Wash., where they will make their home while the former is stationed at the navy yard.

BEATTY—O'TOOLE.—Miss Jane R. O'Toole, of New York City, and Lt. Guy

B. Beatty, U.S.M.C., of Quantico, Va., formerly of Baltimore, were married recently at Towson, Md., by the Rev. Henry B. Lee, Jr., rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church. Following the ceremony the couple left for a wedding trip to Port Au Prince, Haiti.

DAVIS—FRANCISCO.—Mr. William Schenck Davis, son of Gen. and Mrs. Wm. C. Davis, was married at San Francisco on Oct. 14, 1925, to Miss Amelia Belle Francisco, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar W. Francisco, of Holly Springs, Miss.

HAMILTON—FRIZELL.—Mrs. H. G. Hatch announces the marriage of her daughter, Miss Louise Keady Frizell, to Lt. S. S. Hamilton, 8th Inf., U.S.A. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. W. W. Houseal, at Savannah, Ga., Dec. 9, 1925, the Rev. Dr. A. J. Bowers officiating.

KING—MARVIN.—Miss Isabel Marvin and Lt. Archer Emmet King, Jr., son of Judge and Mrs. Archer Emmett King, of Roanoke, Va., and Tampa, Fla., were married on Dec. 12, 1925, at the home of the bride's parents, Ex-Mayor and Mrs. William Edward Marvin, Portsmouth, N. H. The wedding was very quiet and only members of the immediate families were present. Rev. Alfred Gooding, minister emeritus of the South (Unitarian) Church, performed the marriage service, at the conclusion of which a wedding repast was served. Lt. and Mrs. King left later for an extended bridal trip and will sail for Panama in January, where Lieutenant King will be on duty for several months. They will make their home in Panama City.

MCDONALD—MUNSON.—Miss Katharine Munson was married to Lt. John Bacon McDonald, Jr., U.S.N., on Dec. 12, 1925, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, at 113 Whitney Ave., New Haven, Conn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Bacon of Yale University. The bride is the daughter of Col. and Mrs. Edward Lyman Munson, M.C., U.S.A., and made her debut in Washington several seasons ago. Lieutenant McDonald is the son of Brig. Gen. John Bacon McDonald, U.S.A., Ret., and graduated from the Naval Academy in the class of 1919. Due to the recent death of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, the wedding was attended only by members of the family. Lieutenant and Mrs. McDonald will be at home after Jan. 1, at the Oakland Apartments, 2006 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

PERRY—TARDY.—Miss Dorothy Tardy, eldest daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Walter B. Tardy, of Annapolis, Md., was married to Ens. Roger Edison Perry, U.S.N., on Dec. 12, 1925, in the Naval Academy Chapel, Md. Chaplain Sydney K. Evans, of the Naval Academy, officiated, assisted by Chaplain William N. Thomas, U.S.N. The wedding was one of the most elaborate ever solemnized in the chapel. Following the ceremony a reception for 500 guests was given in St. Anne's Parish House. The bride and groom received under a white silk canopy, draped with STILES—FILLEBROWN.—Ellen Douglass Fillebrown and Comdr. W. C. I. Stiles, U.S.N., were married on Dec. 17, 1925, at St. Thomas Church, Washington, D. C., by the Rev. C. Ernest Smith, D.D., assisted by the Rev. E. Floyd Jones, D.D., etc., was served.

Miss Anne Tardy, the bride's sister, was maid of honor; Mrs. Wierum, wife of Ens. Carl Wierum, matron of honor; Miss Eleanor Hepburn and Miss Cordelia Bookwalter, of Annapolis; Miss Mary Wells, of Newport; the groom's sister, Miss Jeanne Ferne Perry, and three of the bride's Vassar classmates, Misses Margaret Fure, of New York; Martha Stokes, of Vassar, and Nancy Cole, of Plymouth, Mass., were bridesmaids. Crystal Mary Tardy, small sister of the bride, was flower girl, and the two little ribbon girls were Sinclair Gannon, small daughter of Captain and Mrs. Gannon, and Linda Horner, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Ralph B. Horner.

The bridegroom's brother, Midshipman Reide Perry, of the 1st class, was best man. The groomsmen were Lt. O. C. Wierum, U.S.N.; Lt. E. H. Auerbach, U.S.A.; Ens. W. L. Richards, W. B. Short and D. B. Hull, U.S.N., and Mr. Burleigh C. Fooks and Mr. Owen O. Potter. The ushers were Midshipmen Charles Adair, A. E. Bernet, W. L. Pryor, E. H. Salzman, W. C. Eddy, P. S. Morgan, E. D. Linden, J. C. Bernet, R. K. Brown, and L. L. Black.



## OBITUARIES

Announcements of deaths should be addressed to Editorial Office, Army and Navy Journal, 1523 L St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

**BARTON.**—Lt. Joseph A. Barton, U.S.N., retired, who died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1925, leaves a widow, Mrs. Catherine Barton, 1078 East 14th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Lieutenant Barton was born in Vallejo, Calif., Jan. 25, 1868, and entered the Navy as an acting carpenter in December 1897. He was transferred to the retired list, Oct. 24, 1923.

**BRYAN.**—Hardy Bryan, C.E., father of Capt. Stanley F. Bryan, F.A., and John B. Bryan, of St. Paul, died at Minneapolis, on Dec. 12, 1925.

**DICK.**—Died at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., Dec. 14, 1925, Marie Aline Dick, wife of Capt. C. J. Dick, F.D., U.S.A. Interment at National Cemetery, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

**DOYLE.**—Funeral services for Rear Adm. Robert M. Doyle, U.S.N., retired, who died at Coconut Grove, Fla., Dec. 15, 1925, were held at Washington, D. C., Dec. 20, in St. Margaret's Episcopal Church. Dr. Herbert Scott Smith, rector, officiated. Interment was in Arlington Cemetery, with military honors. Honorary pallbearers were Rear Adm. James M. Helm, U.S.N., Rear Adm. George P. Colvocoresses, Commodore William R. Du Bose, Capt. D. N. Carpenter, Capt. John B. Dennis and Capt. A. C. Hodgson, all U.S.N.

**HUDSON.**—Eleanor Platt Mead Hudson, wife of Mr. George Henry Hudson, died at Plattsburg, N. Y., on Dec. 17, 1925. Mrs. Hudson leaves a daughter, Mrs. Charles Hartwell Bonesteel, wife of Maj. Bonesteel, U.S.A., and a son, Dr. E. M. Hudson, of New York City.

**MACKLIN.**—Brig. Gen. James E. Macklin, U.S.A., Ret., died at Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 16, 1925. General Macklin was born in Buffalo, N. Y., on Oct. 18, 1846. He was a veteran of the Civil and Indian Wars. General Macklin joined Co. B, 16th Inf., as a private, Apr. 22, 1861, and was honorably discharged as a captain in the 16th Inf., June 30, 1865. He accepted a commission in the Regular Army after the Civil War as a second lieutenant, 31st Inf., Aug. 16, 1867, and was placed on the retired list Dec. 2, 1906, with the rank of brigadier general. At the time of his retirement he held the rank of colonel. General Macklin among other duties served in the Army of the Ohio, the Army of Tennessee, in the Department of the Gulf, in the First Brigade, Cavalry Division of the Department of the Gulf during the Civil War. He served in the Sioux expedition under General Terry in Montana, and at Glendive Creek, Montana Territory. He participated in practically all the Indian campaigns in the 70's and also was on escort duty with the builders of the Union Pacific Railroad in 1880. Later he served in the Philippine Islands and in Alaska. General Macklin is survived by two grandsons, Lt. W. S. Macklin and Lt. C. F. Macklin, Jr., in the Navy; one son, Capt. C. F. Macklin, of the Navy Reserve, and a grandson, Lt. J. E. Macklin, in the Army. Another son was Capt. E. A. Macklin, of the Army, deceased. Mrs. Macklin, widow of Capt. E. A. Macklin, resides at 1655 Harvard St., N. W., Washington.

**McEWAN.**—Lt. (j.g.) Samuel W. McEwan, Medical Corps, U.S.N., died at the Hotel Metropole, Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 10, 1925, from wounds self-inflicted, according to official advice from the Navy Department received this week. He leaves a brother, Capt. John P. McEwan, 6th Inf., U.S.A. Lieutenant McEwan was born at Alexandria, Miss., Aug. 23, 1885, and was appointed in the Navy as an acting surgeon, Sept. 23, 1912.

**McMAHON.**—Carpenter John J. McMahon, U.S.N., retired, died at Portsmouth, Va., Nov. 16, 1925. He was born in Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 2, 1890, and first entered the Navy Nov. 22, 1917, as a temporary carpenter, and was appointed permanently a few weeks later. He was retired May 14, 1924, for disability incident to the service.

**MILAM.**—Mrs. Mary McMillin Milam, wife of Captain Milam, F.A., U.S.A. (inspector-instructor 122d F.A., 33d Div., Illinois N. G.), died on Dec. 11, 1925, at Nashville, Tenn.

**REEVES.**—Miss Maggie S. Reeves, the sister of Col. James H. Reeves, U.S.A., assistant chief of staff, G-2, War Department General Staff, died at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1925, after a short illness.

**SAMPSON.**—Lt. William H. Sampson, Construction Corps, U.S.N., died at the Naval Hospital, New York, of appendicitis. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Blanche E. Sampson, 163 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y. Lieutenant Sampson was born in East Boston, May 28, 1878, and entered the Navy in 1901 as an acting carpenter. He had previously served in the War with Spain as a private in the 9th Mass. Volunteers.

**GEN. ROGER D. WILLIAMS.**—The passing of one of Kentucky's historic figures and one of the nation's most worthy patriots has left a vacancy that can not easily be filled. Individuals possessed of such virility and magnetism are born at rare intervals. Gen. Roger D. Williams, of the distinguished Rhode Island lineage indicated by his name, was a native of Bourbon County, Ky., but his exceptional energy and love of adventure carried him to the Far West in the days when the transcontinental railways were in their beginnings, and the war front when the world conflict was raging. His usefulness to the State in several highly important events and his increasing devotion to the National Guard earned him the gratitude of the State. His intense interest and helpfulness in carrying out the mandates of the National Defense Act has made his name familiar at the War Department and has won the sincere appreciation of the Federal Government. In his social and personal relations he gained the love and esteem of thousands of red-blooded Americans who will ever cherish his memory, and who now grieve with those who were nearest and dearest to him.

**HENRY T. ALLEN.**  
Maj. Gen., U.S.A.,  
Stoneleigh Court,  
Washington, D. C.

## MILITARY CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

**AMERICAN LEGION.**—Capt. Eugene E. Morgan, Inf-Res, was elected commander of Advertising Men's Post No. 38 (Chicago), The American Legion. Captain Morgan is known to legionnaires nationally as the author of the "Buck O'Dee" stories which appear regularly in the Legion Weekly. Captain Morgan was not an active candidate for the commandship but was "drafted for the duration." Advertising Men's Post is congratulating itself on securing as commander a man who is a national figure in the Legion.

National Commander McQuigg, of the American Legion addressed Advertising Men's Post recently and announced that he had appointed a member of the Post, Maj. Reed G. Landis, chairman of the National Aeronautical Committee. The appointment of Major Landis was highly gratifying to the Post in which he is a popular worker and a past commander, and a well merited recognition of the activity he has displayed in the development of aviation both for Defense and commercially.

## MED. SCHOOL GRADUATES

Forty-one non-commissioned officers of the Medical Department, United States Army and National Guard, completed on Dec. 15, 1925, their two months' non-commissioned officers' course of instruction, for which graduation exercises were held in the post auditorium at the Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Addresses were made by Lt. Col. Charles R. Reynolds, M.C., commander of the school, and Maj. G. L. McKinney, M.C., the director of the Non-commissioned Officers' School. Certificates for satisfactory completion of the course were presented by the director to the following:

Honor Graduates.—Sgt. Ronald A. Geier, Med. Dept., U.S.A.; Staff Sgt. H. C. Tupper, Med. Dept., Mass. N.G.; Sgt. Paul S. Parrine, Med. Dept., La. N.G.; Mstr. Sgt. D. E. Spray, Med. Dept., Ohio N.G.; Sgt. J. M. Schnetzer, Med. Dept., U.S.A.; Staff Sgt. R. M. Groves, Med. Dept., Oreg. N.G.

Graduates.—Sgts. Carl W. Andrews, Med. Dept., Mo. N.G.; Jesse R. Ashmore, Med. Dept., U.S.A.; Robert G. Cash, Med. Dept., Md. N.G.; Staff Sgt. Jack Derden, Md. Dept., Tex. N.G.; Sgts. Harvey L. Edwards, Med. Dept., U.S.A.; Allen L. Emmert, Med. Dept., Wis. N.G.; Thomas J. Gavins, Med. Dept., Wash. N.G.; Daniel H. Grissinger, Med. Dept., U.S.A.; Tech. Sgt. Wm. F. Groom, Med. Dept., N. J. N.G.; Sgts. A. G. Gustafson, Med. Dept., U.S.A.; John Hahalyak, Med. Dept., U.S.A.; Edwin D. Hendershot, Med. Dept., Mich. N.G.; Orvil L. Hough, Med. Dept., Me. N.G.; John R. Iland, Med. Dept., Pa. N.G.; Raymond J. Jenkins, Med. Dept., R. I. N.G.

Cpl. Wm. J. Jones, Med. Dept., U.S.A.; Srt. Daniel W. McSwain, Med. Dept., U.S.A.; Ph. M. Geo. G. Manley, Med. Dept., U.S.N.; Cpl. R. A. Masarik, Med. Dept., U.S.A.; Pvt. 1c Frank B. Norris, Med. Dept., U.S.A.; Sgt. Robert E. Pechin, Med. Dept., Ind. N.G.

Srt. M. A. Plourde, Med. Dept., Me. N.G.; Cpl. H. B. Reed, Med. Dept., U.S.A.; Ph. M. 1c Stanley H. Rice, Med. Dept., U.S.N.; Cpl. Derm. G. Roberts, Med. Dept., U.S.A.; Ch. Ph. M. Roy L. Roper, Med. Dept., U.S.N.; Sgt. A. N. Seymore, Med. Dept., U.S.A.

Tech. Sgt. H. A. Shake, Med. Dept., Ind. N.G.; Sgt. Robt. A. Shropshire, Med. Dept., U.S.A.; Cpl. Anton G. Smith, Med. Dept., U.S.A.; Cpl. Thomas N. Smith, Med. Dept., U.S.A.; Staff Sgt. W. D. Smith, Med. Dept., Ill. N.G.; Srt. John Somonski, Med. Dept., U.S.A.; Tech. Sgt. Roy L. Spry, Med. Dept., N. C. N.G.; Staff Sgt. Irving S. Walker, Med. Dept., S. C. N.G.

## AIR N.C.O. PROMOTED

Tech. Sgt. Harry Rose, 18th Airship Company, U.S.A., Phillips Field, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., has been appointed a master sergeant, Air Service, to fill a vacancy in that unit.

Tech. Sgt. Grover C. Goff, Selfridge Field, Mich., has been appointed a master sergeant in the First Pursuit Group.

Staff Sgt. Charles M. Wiseley (airplane pilot), has been appointed a technical sergeant in the First Pursuit Group, Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

## WRECK OF U.S.S. CURLEW

A dispatch from the commandant, 15th Naval District, Rear Adm. George C. Day, U.S.N., stated that the rescue ships attending the minesweeper Curlew off the coast of Panama are engaged in stripping the Curlew of salvagable material. She is on an exposed coral reef and embedded 4 feet. The weather is so bad as to make it impossible to tow the vessel from its present position and good weather is not expected before April. It was also stated that it was probable that the Curlew would be a total wreck not worth salvaging by that time.

The Chief of Naval Operations, after a conference with the chiefs of bureaus concerned, has disapproved the recommendations of the commandant of the 15th Naval District to abandon the Curlew after salvagable material had been removed, basing the disapproval on the lack of complete information of conditions, the accurate location of the Curlew, the position and heading of the vessel, the prevailing wind and sea at the scene of the wreck, and the nature of the bottom where she is aground.

Admiral Eberle has approved the removal of the salvagable material. The crew of the Curlew has been removed and are safe. If it is finally found necessary to abandon the Curlew another minesweeper will have to be placed in commission to act as her relief.

## U.S. GUNBOAT STANDING

Rear Adm. M. M. Taylor, U.S.N., director of fleet training in the Navy Department, announced this week the following standing of the highest vessels of the gunboat class in engineering performances for the month of Oct., 1925:

1, Sacramento; 2, Isabel; 3, General Alava; 4, Tulsa; 5, Scorpion; 6, Asheville; 7, Niagara; 8, Mayflower; 9, Helena; and 10, Pierce.

## NAVY MEDICAL CORPS

The following medical officers of the Navy have been placed on the retired list: Lt. Comdrs. Charles L. Haines and William C. Darwin.

The following medical officers will be ordered to duty in attendance upon a course of instruction in internal medicine at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, beginning Feb. 1, 1926:

Comdr. John T. Kennedy, Lt. Comdrs. C. W. O. Bunker, Wm. E. Eaton, Robert F. Jones and Robert G. Davis.

The following transfers have been recommended: Lt. Comdrs. Leo C. Thyson, from the Receiving Ship, New York, N. Y., to the Navy Recruiting Station, Washington, D. C.; R. B. Miller, from the Navy Recruiting Station, Washington, D. C., to the Sanitary Service of Haiti; S. L. Higgins, from the Naval Hospital, New York, N. Y., to Submarine Division 2, Scouting Fleet; H. V. Cornett, from the U.S.S. Shawmut, to the Naval Training Station, Hampton Roads, Va.; W. C. Espach, from the Naval Training Station, Hampton Roads, Va., to the U.S.S. Shawmut.

In addition to those already reported, the following medical officers have been found qualified for promotion to the rank of Lt. Comdr.: Lts. T. E. Cox, F. R. Bealer and E. D. Hardin.

Rear Adm. Edward R. Stitt (M.C.) U.S.N., Surgeon General of the Navy, who underwent an operation at the Naval Hospital in Washington on Dec. 17, is reported to be progressing favorably.

## ARMY MEN BARRED FROM CIVILIAN EXPEDITION

Secretary of War Davis has refused a request of the Detroit Aviation Society for the use of Army planes and flyers in a Polar expedition the society has undertaken for early in 1926.

A representative of the society, which is a branch of the Henry Ford industries, first went to Maj. Gen. Charles McK. Saltzman, U.S.A., Chief of the Signal Corps, and asked that Signal Corps men and planes be allowed to participate in the flight to the North Pole. The same representative subsequently called on Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, Chief of Air Service, with a request that Lts. James H. Doolittle and John A. Macready, U.S.A., be given permission to head the expedition.

Secretary of War Davis in writing General Saltzman stated that "Military personnel and material will be used for military purposes only." The Secretary quoted an opinion of the Judge Advocate General, that the War Department has no authority to detail or permit Army men to take part in civilian enterprises of this character.



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## CHRISTMAS AT FORT HAYES

MRS. HOWZE, wife of Maj. Gen. Robt. L. Howze, corps area commander, was general chairman of the Ft. Hayes Christmas tree, which was held in the Officers' Club for the children of Ft. Hayes, Columbus and vicinity on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 24. Mrs. Mathew C. Smith was chairman of the Toy Committee, other members being Mrs. William C. Gardener, Mrs. Seth W. Cook, Mrs. Albert B. Kaempfer, Mrs. Charles J. Taylor. Decoration Committee: Mrs. Chester B. McCormick, chairman, Mrs. Francis W. Glover, Mrs. William B. Harrison. Mrs. Fletcher O. McFarland was chairman of the Candy Committee.

The program at the Ft. Hayes Christmas tree consisted of carol singing, story telling, etc. Mrs. Howze told The Christmas Story; Santa Claus was there with a present for each and every child.

Christmas Eve a party of about 15 children from the Ft. Hayes Sunday School, in charge of Chaplain John O. Lindquist, sang Christmas carols at different points of the post.

Christmas services were held by Chaplain Lindquist at 6:30 p. m., Christmas Day, in the Post Chapel on the first floor of the Post Headquarters Building.

Christmas program by the Sunday School will be given by the children of the school Sunday, Dec. 27, at 3 o'clock. The Ft. Hayes Sunday School consists of over 50 children of the post.

Army personnel of Ft. Hayes, Columbus and vicinity contributed very liberally to the Christmas tree fund.

## FORT BENNING, GA.

MAJ. AND MRS. ROBERT H. FLETCHER recently entertained 22 of their friends with a beautiful buffet supper in honor of Mrs. Fletcher's sister, Miss Murphy.

Capt. and Mrs. Arthur E. Brown entertained with a delightful dinner and bridge at their quarters recently.

Mrs. Evan E. Lewis gave a charming bridge party recently in honor of Miss Elsie Murphy, house guest of Maj. and Mrs. Robert H. Fletcher. There were three tables of bridge. Several ladies also came in to tea later.

Mrs. Charles H. McNair and Mrs. W. A. Stetler gave a large bridge party at the Polo Club recently. The club was beautifully decorated with Christmas greens. There were about 80 guests present.

Mrs. Max Spafford Lough gave a very pretty bridge party recently, honoring Miss Frances Pepper of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Clyde R. Abraham recently entertained with a delightful bridge-luncheon in honor of Miss Pepper.

Maj. and Mrs. Robert H. Dunlop entertained recently with a cabaret supper and dance at the Polo Club. The entertainment was most novel and enjoyable. General dancing was enjoyed later. There were about 100 guests present.

Mrs. A. B. Helsley recently entertained informally at bridge for Mrs. J. W. Crissy, who has left for Washington, D. C., after a delightful visit with Capt. and Mrs. Russell Fountain.

There were quite a few dinner parties before the Officers' Club hop at the Polo Club. Col. and Mrs. James B. Gowen, Maj. and Mrs. Lloyd Jones and Capt. and Mrs. George A. Pollin entertained with dinner, later taking their guests to the hop.

Capt. and Mrs. Raymond H. Bishop and Capt. and Mrs. Eugene Frakes gave a beautiful dance at the Polo Club on Dec. 19. The Club was artistically decorated with Christmas greens. The 29th Infantry orchestra played. There were about 300 guests.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward Almond will spend the holidays with Mrs. Almond's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Crook, at Annonis, Ala.

Mrs. Henning Borgstedt is the house guest of Lt. and Mrs. W. W. Brier.

Miss Ellen Warfield has arrived to spend the Christmas vacation with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Augustus B. Warfield.

Miss Ruth Ahrens, the daughter of Maj. and Mrs. A. E. Ahrens, has arrived from Mt. Holyoke, Mass., to be with her parents during the holidays.

Mrs. William David McElhinny and son, William Dunbar McElhinny, have arrived from Dayton, Ohio, and will spend the holidays with her son and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Albert B. Helsley.

Mrs. George E. Kral recently entertained with a beautiful bridge party for 72 guests.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward M. Almond recently entertained with dinner, in honor of Miss Alice Williams-Foote, of California, who is visiting her brother, Mr. Baldwin Williams-Foote.

## CANAL ZONE NOTES

COL. AND MRS. ROGER BROOKE were dinner hosts for Captains (U.S.N.) and Mmes. Schlach, Tomb, Colonels and Mmes. Burgess, Bismah, Menges.

Captain and Mrs. Cornell, of Ancon, gave a dinner for Colonel and Mrs. Pyles, Captains and Mmes. Heaner, Gilhus, taking their guests to the Century Club hop later.

Comdr. and Mrs. Jacobs entertained with a Thanksgiving dinner at Colon Beach for about 24 guests.

The officers of France Field were hosts at a dinner at the Hotel Washington. There were over a hundred guests.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Comstock, of Coco Solo, gave a dinner Thanksgiving Eve for Lieutenant

## POSTS AND STATIONS

Commanders and Mmes. Toulon, Van Buren, Eldredge, Lieutenants (U.S.N.) and Mmes. O'Connon, Matthews, Brown, Lynch, Bower, Mrs. Carter.

There were a number of dinners given before the monthly hop at Corozal, the largest being that given by General Lassiter in Quarry Heights.

Capt. and Mrs. G. Z. Eckles were the guests of honor at a bridge party given by Captain and Mrs. Brandon in Ft. Davis.

Captain (U.S.N.) and Mrs. Tomb gave a dinner recently in honor of Mrs. Mayo and Mr. and Mrs. Bull. There were about 30 guests.

Colonel and Mrs. Grant, of Ft. Amador, were recent hosts at a luncheon for Colonels and Mmes. Wertenbaker, Johnson, Woods, Mr. Rankin.

Colonels and Mmes. Burgess, Woodruff, Mmes. Irwin, H. E. Shoemaker, Colonel Dwyer and Commander Koehler were the guests of Commander and Mrs. Davis at dinner Nov. 28.

Lt. Commander and Mrs. Molten entertained with a luncheon in Coco Solo, taking their guests to hear the returns of the Army-Navy game later.

Major and Mrs. Tyler, of Coco Solo, gave a bridge-dinner recently in honor of Capt. and Mrs. George Z. Eckles, of Quarry Heights.

Commander Hoover complimented Colonel and Mrs. Hearn with a dinner at the Hotel Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Freeman entertained with a dinner in Ft. Davis in honor of Colonel and Mrs. Hearn.

Capt. and Mrs. Donald J. Myers, of Ft. Davis, entertained with a dinner at the Hotel Washington in honor of Col. and Mrs. R. H. Hearn.

## NAVAL ACADEMY, MD.

T. FRANK RORSCHACH, Jr., who has been a student officer at the Post Graduate School here for some months, will leave shortly for Schenectady, having received official orders from the Navy Department. Another Post Graduate officer, who is soon to leave for Schenectady, is Lt. Elmer Kiehl (J. G.).

After a visit of several weeks to her mother, Mrs. John Basil, Mrs. Giles, wife of Lt. Donald Giles, U.S.N., and small son, Donald, Jr., have left for Panama to join Lieutenant Giles, who is now on duty there.

Mrs. Herbert Larrick and daughter, Miss Nancy Larrick, of Winchester, Va., are guests at the Superintendent's quarters of the Naval Academy. Mrs. Larrick is a sister of Rear Admiral Nulton.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. John Halligan, who came here from Washington, D. C., to attend the Perry-Tardy wedding, were week-end guests of Mrs. Halligan's sister, Mrs. Hamilton Gale, of Murray Hill.

Mrs. Gannon, wife of Capt. Sinclair Gannon, commandant of midshipmen at the Naval Academy, held her usual monthly "at home" Dec. 16, from 4 to 6 o'clock. Mrs. Gannon was assisted by Mrs. Roesch, wife of Lt. Comdr. Herbert O. Roesch; Mrs. Baldrige, wife of Capt. Harry A. Baldrige; Mrs. Forgas, wife of Lt. Comdr. Harry A. Forgas of Washington; and Mrs. Dungan, wife of Capt. Paul B. Dungan. Most of the young girls prominent in Annapolis society also assisted.

Miss Dorothy Price, of Southgate Avenue, recently entertained at bridge in honor of one of the recent brides, Mrs. Brooke S. Mansfield, wife of Lieutenant Mansfield, who is now on duty at the Naval Academy. Before her marriage on the day of the Army-Navy football game, Mrs. Mansfield was Miss Ruth Wile, of Ohio.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

T. COL. AND MRS. JOHN KNOWLES HERR were hosts at dinner recently for Mrs. Edward L. King, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Alfred A. Hickox, Col. and Mrs. George Byrond, Maj. and Mrs. Harvey Higley, Maj. and Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Maj. and Mrs. Virgil Peterson, Maj. and Mrs. Harold Nichols, Maj. Edward Dwan, Col. John D. Long and Maj. Harold M. Rayner.

Lt. Gen. Hermann Schirmer, German Army, retired, was an officially recognized visitor at Ft. Leavenworth recently. He was given a salute of 19 guns, introduced to the General Service School's instructors and entertained at the home of Col. Jerome Pillow, post executive officer. General Schirmer was commander of the German heavy artillery during the war and up to his retirement in 1923. He is making a tour through the United States to inspect America's Army Schools.

Mrs. Harold M. Rayner is in Washington for two weeks or more as the guest of her mother, Mrs. E. J. Church, at 3000 Connecticut Avenue.

Maj. and Mrs. E. W. Wildrick were recent dinner hosts in honor of Mrs. Edward L. King.

Mrs. Casper B. Rucker was hostess at a bridge and mah jong party, complimenting Mrs. Veta Church of New York, who is in Leavenworth visiting Mrs. E. D. Lysle.

The officers and ladies of the Field Artillery in the General Service School class of 1926 entertained with a tea at the Golf Club, honoring the permanent residents of their branch, now on the post.

The recent tea-dance given at the Golf Club by Maj. and Mrs. William Jay Calvert was one of the most unusual ever given on the post. About

50 guests played bridge and mah jong between 2 and 4, and dancing took place between 5 and 7. Red, the holiday color, was used in the scheme of decoration. Varicolored lights were thrown on the dancers during certain numbers by a motion picture machine; a feature of the afternoon was the "balloon dance."

## PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY, CALIF.

MAJ. AND MRS. THOMAS HURLEY entertained with a bridge-supper recently for Maj. and Mrs. John R. Starkey, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Gustites and Russell Snyder.

Mrs. John R. Starkey entertained with two tables of bridge recently.

Capt. and Mrs. John Oliver Hoskins were recent hosts at dinner. The guests were Lt. Col. and Mrs. Henry Gibbins, Maj. and Mrs. John R. Starkey, Miss Stella McGonigle, Lt. Philip Enslov.

Capt. and Mrs. Russell Dixon were recently hosts to a number of their friends at an evening of cards and dancing.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Boyle motored to Los Angeles recently and will spend the holidays with relatives there.

## VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASH.

THE regimental dance held at the Service Club was an unequalled success, a wonderful evening being enjoyed by all who were present. The feature of the evening was the presentation of a beautiful silver service to Lieutenant and Mrs. May, who were recently married.

Preceding the dance, Lt. Col. and Mrs. T. M. Knox entertained at dinner for several young people in honor of their daughter, Patsy, who was home from the University of Washington.

Lt. and Mrs. Arthur H. Wolf entertained at dinner preceding the dance for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Paul Wolf, Col. and Mrs. Frank J. Morrow, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Lawson Little, Maj. and Mrs. Charles A. Lewis, Fredendall, and Alfred E. Sawkins, Capt. and Mrs. George S. Wear, Captain Wise, Lieutenant and Mrs. Lussier and Lt. and Mrs. Edward S. Gibson.

Mrs. Charles A. Lewis entertained with a bridge-tea at her quarters recently. Many ladies from Vancouver Barracks enjoyed a delightful afternoon.

## MANILA, P. I.

GEN. AND MRS. T. Q. DONALDSON entertained with a tea-dance at the Ft. McKinley Officers' Club to welcome Col. C. Todd who will take command of the 57th Infantry. Receiving with General and Mrs. Donaldson were General McRae, Mrs. Archibald Mixon, Col. and Mrs. C. T. Todd and Col. E. W. Tanner. Among those who presided and assisted at the tea table were Mrs. G. V. Henry, J. T. Conrad, H. Jewett, E. Kimmell, W. Wallace, E. A. Dean, C. E. Perry, A. Pickens, S. H. Frear, C. B. Myer and R. C. Harper.

The officers and ladies of the 31st Infantry entertained for the new arrivals and for those departing, with a dinner-dance at the Army and Navy Club. In the receiving line were Col. Willis Uline, Mrs. L. K. Underhill, Lt. Col. H. C. Supplee, Mrs. Karl Henion and Captain Henion.

Mrs. Howard Perry, Jr., Mrs. A. E. O'Flaherty and Mrs. S. T. Sutton were hostesses to a beautifully appointed bridge-tea at Mr. Sutton's home.

The officers and ladies of the 31st Infantry were at home at a tea-dance at the Army and Navy Club for the officers and ladies of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps stationed in the Philippine Islands. Receiving the guests were Col. Willis Uline, Maj. and Mrs. Lewis K. Underhill, Lt. Col. H. Clay Supplee, Capt. and Mrs. Karl Henion. Ladies who assisted in serving the guests were Mmes. H. E. Potter, W. L. Brown, E. E. Morrow, F. F. Fainter, F. A. Keating and H. R. Perry, Jr. Assisting at the punch bowls were Mrs. H. Burgess, Mrs. C. M. Kolb, Miss Gene Cook, Mmes. A. E. O'Flaherty, S. T. Sutton, J. A. Brown and R. C. Brackney.

## SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

MRS. J. C. McARTHUR was hostess recently at a charmingly appointed bridge-tea in Ft. Sam Houston, complimenting her sister, Mrs. T. A. Hoopes, and Miss Hoopes of Duluth, Minn. Presiding at pouring coffee and serving cake were Mrs. Paul Goodman and Mrs. George DeArmond, assisted by Mrs. Eugene Ely, Mrs. Kilpack and Miss Mildred Blackburn.

Col. D. D. Tompkins and Miss Julia Tompkins entertained with a buffet supper in Ft. Sam Houston preceding the regular hop.

Mrs. Thomas H. Chapman, wife of Lieutenant Chapman of Duncan Field, has gone to Beaumont, Tex., to be the guest of her parents for the Christmas holidays.

Col. and Mrs. Robert Davis will entertain with a New Year's Eve hop, Dec. 31, in the 15th Field Artillery Officers' Club.

Mrs. D. D. Watson entertained with a bridge party at her quarters at Brooks Field.

Col. and Mrs. James H. Bradford, Jr., entertained recently with a dinner party at the Argonne Officers' Mess.

## SCOTT FIELD, ILL.

MRS. L. SKINNER, wife of Lt. Lester Skinner, was recently hostess to 16 guests at a bridge tea in honor of Mrs. L. Eareckson, who recently returned from the east.

The officers and ladies of the post entertained recently at a bridge supper in honor of Maj. Gen. Mason Patrick, who was a guest on the post.

Mrs. Charles M. Savage, wife of Captain Savage, entertained 12 guests at a bridge luncheon at the Missouri Athletic Club.

Maj. and Mrs. Norman W. Peck entertained recently at dinner and bridge at the Officers' Club for Mrs. John A. Paegelow, Maj. and Mrs. John Duckworth, Capt. and Mrs. Edward Lachmiller, Lt. and Mrs. Harvey Holland, Frank Kehoe, Lester Skinner, Lester Eareckson, Edward White and Lt. Howard Couch.

Mrs. Edwin Wren, wife of Capt. E. Wren, D. C., was recently hostess to 22 guests at a luncheon. Bridge and Mah Jong were enjoyed during the afternoon.

## BATTERY PARK AND EDGEMOOR, MD.

MR. AND MRS. MARSHALL of Wilson Lane entertained on the evening of Thanksgiving for their house guests, Comdr. and Mrs. Tennent.

Mrs. G. Seibels has returned from Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. S. Booker and her granddaughter, little Miss Cynthia Hathaway, have sailed for Europe on Saturday, to be gone about six months.

Mrs. R. Sears invited a number of friends to dinner recently to celebrate Major Sear's birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. James True gave a bridge party recently complimenting Mr. and Mrs. Orme of San Domingo, brother and sister-in-law of Mrs. William Atherton DuPuy.

## FORT CLARK, TEX.

CAPT. AND MRS. FELLOWS recently entertained at a hop-supper for Major and Mrs. Crowley, Captains and Mmes. Creid and Hassett, Lieutenants and Mmes. Edmund and Carr, Captains Berg and McLennon and Lieutenants Perry and A. W. Johnson.

Captain and Mrs. Kaston entertained with a dinner before the hop for Majors and Mmes. Goodwin and O'Connor, Mrs. Brownlee and Mrs. Olanor, Sr., Captains and Mmes. Biggs and Hancock, Lieutenant and Mrs. Dumbley and Lieutenants Fraser and Lautzenheiser.

Captain and Mrs. Fleming were recent hosts at a bridge and mah jong party.

Captain and Mrs. Scales and Colonel and Mrs. Rodney were recent hosts at a dinner. The guests were Captain and Mrs. Creid, Lieutenants and Mmes. Carr, Knight, J. Edmund.

Lieutenant Colonel Hunsacker has returned to the post after a month's leave.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Green have as their guests Lieutenant and Mrs. Eddy.

## FT. MONMOUTH, N. J.

LT. EUGENE V. ELDER and wife have just returned from the Philippines. Lt. Elder was previously stationed here. He has been assigned to the 51st Signal Battalion, Co. B.

Mrs. G. Everette Hill and Mrs. Harry Reichelderfer gave a very delightful "at home," Dec. 6, to their many post and civilian friends. Mrs. James B. Allison and Mrs. Frank D. Applin poured.

## FT. THOMAS, KY.

MISS TRUE MERRILL entertained informally at cards in celebration of her birthday. The guests were Maj. and Mrs. R. W. Bryan, Mr. John Bryan, Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Harvey, and Lt. and Mrs. A. V. Thorpe.

The Fort Thomas Women's Club gave a military ball at the Post Armory recently. Among the officers and ladies who assisted in receiving were Col. and Mrs. Dana T. Merrill, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Maj. and Mrs. I. J. Nichol, Capt. and Mrs. G. T. McKenzie, and Capt. and Mrs. T. J. Cassidy.

Lt. and Mrs. Prince E. Tripp were the hosts at a dinner before the recent dance. Their guests were Maj. and Mrs. I. J. Nichol, Capt. and Mrs. G. T. McKenzie, and Capt. and Mrs. M. E. Halloran.

Col. and Mrs. Dana T. Merrill and Lt. Col. and Mrs. L. D. Gasser were among the guests at a formal dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Powell, of Fort Thomas.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. L. D. Gasser and Capt. and Mrs. Ross O. Baldwin entertained the post card club at the home of Col. and Mrs. Gasser. Many members attended.

## FORT SCREVEN, GA.

THE new commanding officer of the 8th Infantry, Colonel Reynolds, has assumed command of the regiment. He was accompanied by Mrs. Burt and their daughter, Mrs. H. W. Kiefer.

The officers of the post gave a dinner-dance at the Oglethorpe Club, Savannah, in honor of Colonel and Mrs. Burt. This was also the first formal welcome for Lieutenant and Mrs. McLaughlin, who have recently returned from their honeymoon in Alabama. A number of civilian guests from Savannah were present. Between courses and after dinner dancing was enjoyed until a late hour.



Football  
Basketball

## SERVICE SPORTS

Tennis  
Polo

**DON'T LIKE ALL-SERVICE ELEVEN.**—The following are extracts from an article which appeared in the Columbus (Ga.) Ledger recently. It was written by Capt. Elbridge Colby, U.S.A., and from its contents we suspect that he doesn't like our selection:

Now comes some new hornblower trying to select all-service team, when from the very unequal nature of the Army and Navy and Marine elevens, and the lack of publicity most of their contests receive in the newspapers, and the widely scattered localities where they played, the task is obviously impossible. Military teams are not comparable to college teams in this or in any other respect. It is folly to attempt to select an all-service eleven.

It is particularly folly to attempt to select one without having seen the second division, or the Hawaiian Department, in action. The folly of the procedure is exemplified by the selections which merge Annapolis and West Point players on the same basis as service developed players like Lapine and Kgelstrom and Henry. The two academies can not be compared with the Infantry or with the Quantico Marines. If the selection simply was confined to those service teams which played in the National Capital, its basis may have been somewhat sound; but its value is unquestionably negligible. Neither the Scouting Fleet nor the Paris Island Marines went there.

The selection was drawn evidently from Annapolis, West Point, the Quantico Marines, and the Infantry. As such it has no meaning as an all-service team.

News reaches Benning that Smythe, Lapine, and Mack have been chosen on their new "all-service" team. These are undoubtedly excellent players. But what about McQuarrie, playing the greatest game of his career this season, plunging in superior style, the headwork of the Infantry, with untackable high-knee action, and powerful driving power? What about Daniels, out of that particular game with injuries? What about Cornog, barred from the game because he was an officer? What about Berry, who did not appear in the Griffith Stadium?

The selection may be interesting, if it is recalled that it was made on very limited grounds and is of very limited value. But as a judgment of the real value of service players the selection is worthless.

*And yet, quoting Lincoln with due reverence, we picked that eleven "With malice toward none, with charity for all."*

**NAVY LOSES TO OLD LINERS.**—The Naval Academy quintet lost a speedy game to the University of Maryland cagemen Dec. 19 at Annapolis by a score of 21-12. The Navy lineup: Parris (c.), l.f.; Craig, r.f.; Johnson, c.; Jones, l.g.; and Graf, r.g.

**FORT RUTGER NETMEN BEAT KAMEHAMEHA.**—Captain Crane and Lieutenant Williams, of Ft. Rutgers, T. H., defeated Lieutenants Stone and Welchell, of Ft. Kamehameha, T. H., in the Officers' Tennis Tourney by a score of 3-2.

**SUBS TORPEDO CALIFORNIA FOR FLEET TITLE.**—The Submarine Division eleven defeated the U.S.S. California cohorts 3-0 before a crowd of 20,000 rooters for the fleet grid title. May, of the Submarine outfit, starred. Ryan, right tackle, for the undersea representatives, booted the field goal, which spelled victory in the third quarter.

**FOURTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT DOWNED.**—The eleven of the 14th Naval District lost to the Honolulu Home Town team recently by a score of 6-3. Fales kicked a field goal for the losers early in the first quarter. Harrison, former end on the Olympic team, played with the Honolulu eleven and scored the touchdown.

**SCHOFIELD WINS DEPARTMENT FOOTBALL TITLE.**—Before a crowd of 8,000 the powerful Schofield All-Star eleven recently battered through a game Sector team for 10 touchdowns and a final score of 65 to 7, thereby winning the championship of the Hawaiian Department and the right to play the Navy for the service championship of Oahu.

The struggle, while one-sided, was spectacular in open-field running and aerial attacks. Jones, Provance, Clothier, and Driggs in the backfield, with Parker, Augustine and Larch on the line, distinguished themselves in quality of play. With a wealth of material, many substitutions were made by Coach Lewis. Anderson and Mahon for the Sector team did good work.

**MAY HAVE REAL NAVY ENLISTED TEAM.**—A movement is on foot to reestablish a football team representing the enlisted men of the Navy by next year, and put it in shape to meet similar teams from the Army and Marine Corps.

Owing to the difficulty in assembling a squad picked from the enlisted men of the various ships, so as to make it a truly representative team, no Navy team was organized last season.

The plan of having picked players sent to the Naval Academy Station early in the fall, and to assign competent coaches to the squad, is supported by high officials and is likely to be carried out.

This team, if organized, will play a schedule of games at Annapolis and meet the Army and Marine Corps in some large city, probably Washington or Baltimore.

**WEST POINT INDOOR POLO SCHEDULE.**—The following games remain on the indoor polo schedule for the Cadet Polo Team of the Military Academy: Jan. 9, New York Athletic Club; Jan. 16, 2d City Troop of Philadelphia; Jan. 30, 103d Field Artillery; Feb. 6, Ramapo Valley Polo Club; Feb. 13, Yale; and Feb. 20, Harvard.

**HORSES AND MULES BADLY NEEDED BY THE ARMY.**—According to figures which the War Department has submitted to the Military Affairs Committee, the training activities of the mounted arms of the service will be severely handicapped unless sufficient appropriations are authorized by Congress to purchase several thousand horses and mules.

On July 1 the official figures showed that there was a shortage of approximately 2,000 horses and 1,000 mules in the Regular Army. This shortage will be increased by July 1, 1926, to 4,000 horses, while the shortage in mules will be 3,000. The public animal situation is further aggravated by the fact that by the end of the 1926 fiscal year the average age of the horses will be about 17 years, while the average age of the mules will be one year older.

**FT. DAVIS HAS CANAL ZONE CAGE TITLE.**—A new record in basketball for the Canal Zones was established recently when the Fort Davis team defeated, in a hotly contested game, the Corozal team, the champion of the Pacific side, in the final game to determine the championship in the Canal Zone Red Triangle Basketball League. The team of the 14th Infantry at Ft. Davis thus indisputably became the champion of the Isthmus.

The 14th Infantry team became the champion team because of the demonstrated ability to make an almost perfect score in the face of powerful opponents, as has just been witnessed in the Army and Navy League for the Atlantic side and for the Canal Zone, and in the Y. M. C. A. League for the Atlantic side and for the Canal Zone. Of a total of 25 games played by the Davis team during the season just ended only one went to the opposing team, thus giving the Davis team an enviable rating of 96 percent perfect, a basketball record heretofore unknown in organized athletics on the Canal Zone, and seldom, if ever, attained anywhere.

The first title contest between Corozal and Davis resulted in a score of 17-8 in favor of the latter. The second, and which proved to be the final game, was played at Corozal, with a score of 19-17 in favor of Ft. Davis. This game gave to Ft. Davis the championship of the Canal Zone. Score for the season, 620 against 330.

At the beginning of the season the Ft. Davis team consisted of Lts. T. M. Crawford, L. G. Degnan, and I. A. Robinson; Sgts. H. Blumberg and H. H. Smith; Cpls. E. Lightner, L. C. Rychel, C. F. Barton, and L. G. Ruski; Pvts. R. W. Royce, A. Castner, J. Lane, V. C. O'Malley, Gordon, and Greathouse. The team was under Capt. J. B. Mockbee, Dental Corps, as coach. The team was reorganized when the Y. M. C. A. Gold Medal League was instituted. The following men participated throughout: Lts. T. M. Crawford, L. G. Degnan, I. A. Robinson; Sgts. H. Blumberg and A. J. Reil; Cpls. E. Lightner, L. C. Rychel, G. Jones, C. S. Moore; Pvts. R. W. Royce, J. Lane, V. C. O'Malley, F. Miley.

It is only in recent years that the War Department has taken an active interest in promoting organized athletics in the Army. Its present policy is to foster and encourage athletics of all kinds in the Army in every legitimate way practicable. Any action to arouse interest in athletics, however, must be general throughout the Army. For instance, all-star teams of officers are not permitted. Officers and enlisted men must together make up the teams.

The policies of the War Department, though admirably imbuing men with a spirit to win, did not alone give the remarkable basketball score to Ft. Davis this year. The score is directly due to the skill and sportsmanship of the men composing the championship team, who have always been heartily supported by Col. C. R. Howland, the commanding officer of the 14th Infantry, and a regiment as keen to win in fair competition as the members of the team themselves. The organized cheering sections, led by 1st Sgt. William Murray and Staff Sgt. John Driscoll, rendered valuable assistance and backing.

Upon return of the team from the Pacific side, after playing and winning the final game of the season, the team, which was accompanied by Colonel Howland, was met at the railroad station by the entire regiment and escorted to the post, where all members of the team were individually congratulated by the colonel in his office at regimental headquarters.

**POLO IN THE 7TH INFANTRY.**—At a recent meeting of the officers of the 7th Infantry who are interested in polo at Vancouver Barracks, the move to reestablish the ancient game on its former firm footing took definite shape.

The 7th Infantry has supported and played polo for several years, and the regimental teams have made excellent records in the past. For nearly two years, however, interest in the game has waned to a certain extent, and this revival is looked upon with enthusiasm by the many devotees of the game in the regiment. The officers who are actively engaged in furthering the movement toward a revival of polo at Vancouver Barracks, home of the 7th Infantry, are: Col. Frank J. Morrow, Capt. K. B. Wise, Capt. J. C. Gliether, Capt. T. A. Harris, Capt. C. A. Robinson, Lts. Frank H. Strickland, Edward B. Jackson, Wilbur F. Browder, A. P. Kitson, B. T. May, R. W. Stephens, C. W. Van Way, Jr., and C. H. Royce. These officers have formed an association and have taken the necessary steps to affiliate with the National Polo Association.

Officers elected at the initial meeting are: Col. Frank J. Morrow, commanding officer, 7th Infantry, president; 1st Lt. A. P. Kitson, 7th Infantry, secretary; Capt. K. B. Wise, 7th Infantry, field captain and coach. The field committee appointed by President Morrow consists of Capt. T. A. Norris, 1st Lt. F. H. Strickland, and 2d Lt. C. H. Royce.

Plans are now being formulated which will bring the Pacific Northwest International Polo Tournament to Vancouver Barracks in the Spring of 1926. This is an annual event which brings all the best polo talent in the Northwest together, and is looked forward to with the keenest anticipation. A similar tournament at Vancouver Barracks two years ago occasioned much comment in the sporting world.

The 7th Infantry is especially well equipped to play polo now, as the mounts of the regiment are in better condition than they have been for a long time. At the recent Pacific International Livestock Exposition and Horse Show at Portland the regiment made a very excellent showing with its polo mounts, making nearly a clean sweep of these classes. The polo field at Vancouver Barracks is excellent and permits of very fast playing. In the games played during the fall of the present year the team has been very successful, and shows promise of a great polo year to come.

**IGLOOS PRODUCE SERVICE GRID FANS.**—Eskimos of Alaska saw a football game for the first time in their lives when two soldier elevens of the 7th U.S. Infantry met recently at Chilkoot Barracks, Alaska, in what is said to be the only exhibition of the intercollegiate sport so far to be played in the Far North. Company "E" vanquished "F" Company's hopes to the tune of 6 to 0. Both teams had a sprinkling of old-time stars on the field, including Captains Beall and Curry and Sergeant Aiken, a former University of California varsity player.



## "There Ain't No Santa Claus"—The Prize-winning Story



Private Smith

From the mass of short stories, submitted in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL'S Christmas short story contest, the following from the pen of Private 1st Cl. Herbert E. Smith, Co. K, 38th Infantry, U.S.A., Ft. Douglas, Utah, is announced as the prize winner. A check for \$25 has been mailed to Private Smith.

By Pvt. 1st Cl. HERBERT E. SMITH, Company K, 38th Inf.

"Re-up? Me? Gee, no!" Jack Richards, newly-made civilian by virtue of his honorable discharge that morning, turned laughingly away from the little group of his former comrades of "J" Company, of the 99th, and romped into the taxi waiting in front of quarters with a farewell wave of his browned hand to his old "gang." Soon he was being whisked toward engrossed in happy thoughts; at last he was free, free to do as he wished with no one to say him nay, free from guard and the dreaded "K.P." and fatigue. Of course, he thought, there were some things he'd probably miss—the old bunch in good old "J" were real buddies, they'd stick with a guy through thick and thin and share their last dollar with a fellow. Too, the three years he'd put in in the 99th had improved him wonderfully physically, and he had learned many useful and self-improving lessons in the great school of the Service.

But this was the DAY he'd been waiting for, the day of days when he was a civic again, wholly on his own. \* \* \* Jack woke from his pleasant reverie with a start as the car pulled up in front of the depot. Paying the driver, Jack swung lightly to the check room, checking his one piece of luggage, a newly-acquired handbag. He had long since made his plans—a little whirl about the town he knew so well before buying his ticket back to the town where his uncle was awaiting him upon the farm, a bite to eat at the White Front, and maybe a final flirtation or two with a couple of the janes he'd met at the Post dances and here and there in town.

It was a clear, cold day, and the streets of the little community were crowded with holiday shoppers, their faces aglow with the festive spirit, their arms laden with bundles. As Jack strode down the main street, there were many greetings tossed to him, and not a few townspeople stopped to congratulate him and ask his plans for the future. Curiously enough, these felicitations began to pall upon our ex-soldier; he wished the darned fool civilians wouldn't treat him as though he was a convict just released from the pen. That was the big trouble with civies, thought Jack, their point of view was so different from the fellows in barracks; it was almost as though there was a difference of speech. How often he had spoken of that with the old gang back in barracks! He wished he'd run across one of the bunch now, just to chew the rag a while, talking about things of kindred interest, not merely saying polite nothings like these civilians!

Jack flung himself up on a stool at the White Front with a queer chuckle; funny how he was defending the Army to himself after knocking it for so long! Was he becoming an "outsider" quite so fast, after all, he wondered.

"Hello, short timer." Jack looked up to see the redheaded hasher smiling

down upon him from across the counter. It was a slack hour and Mabel felt disposed to talk. "But you're not even a 'short timer' now, are you, Jack? It's MISTER Richards by now, ain't it, kid?"

"Mister Richards is right," replied that individual, and made a wry face, "but I'll be a Leatherneck if I'm so crazy about the new title, after all, as I thought I'd be. Say, kid, it ain't such a bad life, after all. And that old bunch in 'J' Company, now, well, they don't make 'em any better, that's all."

"I believe you're right, old timer," answered Mabel, "and I guess Shorty and Red and Slim and the old gang will feel kinda lonesome without you, with tomorrow night being Christmas Eve and all. But here I am talking like a recruiting sergeant, and you may be starving to death. What'll it be, Jack?"

Jack gave an order listlessly and picked up the evening paper; turning to the sporting page his attention was arrested by the glaring headlines:

"J" and "N" to battle for the Post championship.

He read on: " \* \* \* Corporal Schwartz, manager of the 'N' Company five, is confident that his team will take their ancient rivals of 'J' into camp when they meet on the Post court Thursday night." \* \* \*

Jack flung the paper from him in disgust. "Now ain't that tough?" he inquired of no one in particular, "those 'N' Company's guys are due for the lickin' of their young lives tomorrow night when they run into us 'J' birds—!" He caught himself with a chuckle. "Us," he soliloquized, "Us—and me a bloomin' outsider!"

Mabel came back, setting his order before him and resting her plump elbows on the corner. "We'll miss you at the Auditorium, Jack," she said softly, "but I suppose you'll be dancing with some village vamp down in Hicksville or wherever it is you're going from here."

"Hicksville is right, Mabe," answered Jack, "it is a hick burg all right, and I'll be too darned tired after pitchin' hay all week to be taken' in a dance every Saturday night like I used to here in Metropolis, even if there was a dance hall in my burg."

"Too bad you're leaving now, Jack," she continued, "I'm having a little racket up at the house and pretty near all of the bunch from 'J' will be up. I'd counted so on having you, too."

"Well, I ain't bought my ticket yet," admitted Jack, "and I'll tell the cock-eyed universe I'm doin' some mighty deep thinkin' right now, too!"

"Atta boy, Jack!" Her dark eyes flashed invitingly at him as she tripped off to wait upon a new arrival.

Christmas dinner was over and "J" Company was straggling from the dining hall into the day room with that feeling of content that comes only after a holiday dinner and the realization that pay day is just ahead. From the depths of a Morris chair Jack Richards, erstwhile civilian, recently re-enlisted private first class, of "J," of the Old 99th, looked smilingly around the old familiar places. By the company victrola the company clown was giving voice to some bright sayings of children.

"There ain't no Santa Claus," he stated defiantly for the second time.

From the bottom of an understanding heart and a full stomach spoke our Jack in rebuttal:

"The deuce there ain't! There IS a Santa Claus—and his name, old timer, is UNCLE SAM."

## First American Christmas on the Front with the A. E. F.

By THOMAS J. DICKSON, Lt. Col., Chaplains' Corps, U.S.A., Ret.

Chaplain Dickson Served With the 1st Division in all its Major Battles

IT WAS a long, long journey for old Santa Claus from the plains of Arizona to the western battle front with the 1st Division, U.S.A. From the land where Villa was fighting, across the States, an ocean, across France almost to Switzerland to place a song of joy in the hearts of widows and orphans. The American soldier did it.

The short foggy days of Winter gave but little time for the division's maneuvers. Night was a seeming eternity during which the mind reviewed all the scenes of life. The soldier dropped in on the old folks, his relatives, and neighbors. He played with the children and petted the dogs. He was a child again just for the night.

Time had so closely coupled the days that they passed almost with the speed of the cars of a fast freight covered with red balls.

### CHAPLAINS CONFERENCE

Indorsements of the World Court, as sponsored by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Calvin Coolidge; of General Wood's project for the care of fatherless Filipino children, and of the proposed memorial at Plattsburg for the World War dead were unanimously passed by the conference held by 50 leading chaplains of the Regular Army, National Guard, and Reserves of the 2d Corps Area, representing all religious denominations, at the Army and Navy Club, New York City last week.

Col. John T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains, outlined the constructive activities of the Corps of Chaplains of the 2d Corps Area. Among other prominent speakers were Dr. Charles S. MacFarland, O.R.C., general secretary, Federal Council of Churches; Mrs. William Cadman Sturgis, of the League of Patriotic Women of America, and Chaplain William Carter, O.R.C.

Talks delivered also included "Ministering to Soldiers in the Philippines," by Chaplain Roy H. Parker, U.S.A.; "Correspondence Courses for Army Chaplains," by Chaplain T. E. Swan, U.S.A.; "Physical Equipment," by Chaplain Earl Weed, U.S.A., and "How May Stated Services be Made to Interest More People," by Chaplain W. T. Howard, U.S.A.

Christmas is almost here!

Soldiers stood in line watching the mail orderlies sort letters and packages. Once in their lives they seemingly did not hear mess call. The sweeter that mother knit to keep me warm is surely in that sack! She wrote to me that she took it to the post office herself. I am sure she did! These men were not sons of Mars—only the children of American mothers.

Eternal fog covered lake and fen. While shunking the wet pine fire to force it to yield more heat to dry their wet socks to keep their feet warm at night, some Buddy would start the old song:

In the land of strangers, whither thou art gone:

Hear a far voice calling, My Son, My Son.

They seldom finished the song. With one accord they would ascend the rickety old ladder that led to the loft where they slept—go out in the night to watch for the bombing planes. In reality it was to wipe a tear. To wonder if the old moon that used to rise so beautifully over the hills of old Missouri had turned to blood!

The little villages that nestled in the valleys not far from the battle front were filled with Belgian refugees. Elder men, women and children had fled before the Hun like leaves of Autumn before the blasts of winter. Families widely separated—separated even until the Day of Judgment! Evangelines whose blood had turned white from searching and suffering. Niobes, turned to stone, yet hoping for that which was hopeless. De Profundis chanted by little children! Babies wearing sackcloth—scattering ashes.

There was a rift in the clouds of war. A rainbow! At least the little children saw a vision. Their tears were prismatic.

The American soldier is Santa Claus!

The hat was passed. Generosity reigned. Big Army trucks stopped hauling munitions of war to bring clothing and candy for the fatherless, the widow, and those who had no one to help them. It was a regulation American Christmas with all the trimmings. Santa Claus. Yes, old Santa himself with his red coat, white whiskers and big boots—everything. *Beaucoup* presents for everybody.

The night fell dark and still and starless. Great flakes of snow—a diadem of purity; a benediction of peace and good will. Around the great evergreen shimmering with lighted candles stood hundreds of peasants and refugees struck dumb by the largess of the American soldiers. At times the only sound audible was the whispering blessing of old age—infirmary in rags—"God bless you, my children, my children the Americans."

Soon the American soldiers returned to the battle line. It was the last Christmas for many of our soldiers! They lived to make little children happy. They died to make the world free.

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## Coast Defenses Not Obsolete

Says Maj. Gen. Frank W. Coe, U.S.A.



General Coe

**H**ARBOR defense fortifications and coast line protections of the continental United States are not obsolete nor has the development of aircraft minimized the need for coast artillery. On the other hand, there is national danger in any move that means neglect of the American coasts. That, in summary, is the answer of Maj. Gen. Frank W. Coe, U.S.A., Chief of Coast Artillery, to critics who say that coast defenses are obsolete and that even the value of adequate coast defense by the Coast Artillery has been greatly decreased in view of aircraft development.

"The fixed battery remains the only certain means of preventing the occupation by naval forces of important harbors," General Coe says in an interview for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. "What is said with respect to strengthening the coast defense by ability of airplanes to bomb enemy vessels beyond the range of seacoast guns is very true. What the Chief of Air Service and other air experts say with reference to the value of aircraft for extended reconnaissance and observation of fire at long ranges is true. But when air experts say that the need for coast fortifications has been minimized, they are entirely in error."

General Coe's statement followed the quotations of the report made by Maj. Gen. Harry Taylor, Chief of Army Engineers, who said:

"In preparing the defense of our coast line the protection of our harbors, great cities and naval establishments from bombardment from sea or air is of prime importance. It is also essential to provide safe anchorage for our fleet and commercial shipping and to protect inland and coastwise navigation from interference or destruction. This protection is the function of our harbor defense fortifications."

"If these defenses are to be effective, the power, range and number of guns, as well as the antiaircraft defense in these fortifications must keep pace with the development of the naval armament and aircraft which can be brought against them."

"Due to the increased power and range of naval armament and the development of aircraft during and since the World War, most of our harbor defense fortifications, which were constructed before this period, are now either obsolete or have become relegated to secondary importance."

The problem of coast defense has not become nor can become "of secondary importance," General Coe says. He agrees with General Taylor that certain equipment has become obsolete.

"Guns installed 30 or 40 years ago naturally are obsolete by this time," says the Chief of the Coast Artillery. "Many ships constructed 10 or 15 years ago and still a part of the Navy may be termed 'obsolescent.' And airplanes built a few years ago are called 'antiques.'"

"But there is a definite use for the older guns in the coast fortifications. They are equal or superior in range to the guns on a considerable part of the battle fleet of other nations and if an invading fleet tries a coast attack, these so-called obsolete guns will bear the brunt of the defense and can still make the occupation of the ports defended a difficult task. Also at all vital points along the coast line we have modern 16-inch guns in operation and a program for strengthening the general coast defenses has been mapped out. Not all of it will go to Congress this session. I do not believe that it is necessary that great expenditures be made at this time. What I do believe in and urge is defense in the form of 'national insurance'—sufficient 16-inch and 3-inch antiaircraft guns for repelling all forms of invasion."

(a) As long as the nations of the world build armored warships, the major caliber gun is the logical defense. If the battleship is discarded, then a smaller gun will suffice. If the time ever arrives when the surface of the sea is no longer necessary for military purposes, then, and not before, will the need for artillery in coast defense cease. There seems no probability of bombing planes ever being able to maintain a rate of fire equal to that of the shore battery without using a number of planes requiring expenditures that are prohibitive.

"The target of the 16-inch gun is a battleship. The range of guns on the modern battleship does not equal that of our 16-inch coast guns and very few that of our latest 12-inch guns. We have these guns where they are needed, and know where and in what quantities additional ones will be placed in the event of an emergency."

"The target of the 3-inch antiaircraft gun is a bombing plane. Once a battery of this type spots a bombing plane within range, the plane is in a bad fix. It can not nose dive out of danger nor change range with the speed of a lighter plane. The vital utilities naturally must be protected against invading bombers by the 3-inch antiaircraft guns. This type is the logical defense for small areas, such as a naval dry dock, a munition plant, a canal lock, or a railroad yard. Such guns can no more protect great areas or harbors like New York City than a single armed soldier could protect a bridge or an outpost. For large areas a mobile defense by fighting planes must augment the ground defense."

(b) It would be as absurd to hope for the establishment of sufficient antiaircraft batteries to defend New York City against bombers as it would be to expect us to establish a force of aircraft sufficient to repel with certainty a naval attack. Both would be to take the most expensive and least certain method of defense. For the defense of a large area mobile defense by pursuit planes is necessary; to the antiaircraft gun falls the role of protecting air bases and supporting the fighting planes during nearby air battles.

"The Coast Artillery has been assigned by the Commander in Chief the task of antiaircraft development. This is equally as important and vital as aircraft development, and adds to the Coast Artillery one more tremendous responsibility in national defense."

Nothing in aircraft development is going to affect the problem of coast defense, General Coe states. The necessity for preventing an enemy from seizing bases by invasion and for protecting vital utilities from damage by raid or bombardment is as great as ever. What aircraft development has done with reference to the problem of coast defense is to complicate it. General Coe explains:

"It is the possibility of air control by the enemy that has complicated the coast defense problem. The responsible commander must be prepared to protect against attack from the air as well as from sea or land. While this attack in itself can not have any decisive effect, for air forces can not occupy a base, it may, if not met effectively, result in damage to important utilities, including defenses; it may weaken the defense against a simultaneous attack from the sea or land, and it may depress morale."

"This condition has necessitated the provision of antiaircraft defense, which

includes both antiaircraft fire from the ground and counter-offensive operations by friendly air forces. These have increased the demand for a broadened technical and tactical knowledge of commanders and also the number of defense elements he must control and coordinate."

General Coe does not believe there is any reason to think that any new war development has minimized the necessity for older arms. Of this point, he says:

"The principles of war remain unchanged, but the problem of movement to effect strategic surprise has become more difficult. Nothing appears that justifies the belief that the development of the new arm has minimized the necessity for older ones. The value of aircraft in reconnaissance is not to be questioned; air reconnaissance can give positive information of movements seen; on the other hand, it is indecisive in that only by actual ground reconnaissance can a commander be assured that troops are not in occupation of woods, cities, etc., where they can not be seen from aircraft. Cavalry is still required."

Aircraft can perform valuable services in bombing. Their radius of action is wide. But the number of bombs carried is limited, the problem of adjustment is difficult, and there can never be certainty that the planes will reach the objective. For accurate, assured, and sustained fire, masses of artillery are still demanded. There can be no minimizing of the artillery arm."

Actual occupation and control of vital areas is necessary to victory. History is replete with examples of desperate defenses yielding only when broken by hand-to-hand combat. Occasions where important points have yielded to bombardment are rare, and have reflected little credit on the commander of the defense. Aircraft can bomb in a desultory manner, but air forces can not occupy or control. The Infantry remains as important to final air victory as ever. It is plain that the work of these three arms has been both aided and, if the enemy has air superiority, made more difficult by the development in the air."

General Coe's recommendations for 1926 appropriations are now in the hands of the Budget Bureau and the President, and will be submitted to Congress in December. It is known that among many Members of Congress there is an impression that if money is to be saved in any War Department appropriations, the Coast Artillery will be regarded as a likely object of paring. It has been placed much in the same position, when the paring knife is drawn by Congress, as the Marine Corps in the Navy. But such action, especially in view of the moderate but firm requests for adequate national defense in the matter of coast fortifications, probably will draw fire from defense experts as a dangerous move to the security of the Nation, according to General Coe.

## U. S. COAST GUARD

Assistant Secretary—Lt. Col. L. C. Andrews  
Rear Admiral F. C. Billard, Commandant  
Lieutenant Commander S. S. Yeandle, Aide to Commandant

### COAST GUARD GAZETTE

Lt. Comdr. E. H. Smith, Feb. 5, assigned duty as observer, International Ice Patrol, with headquarters temporarily at Washington.  
Lt. Comdr. J. Trebes assigned Manning as executive officer, Feb. 1.  
Lt. (j.g.) W. S. Shannon assigned Algonquin.  
Lt. (j.g.) (E.) F. R. Baily assigned Destroyer Force, New London.

Ens. (T.) I. E. Baker assigned Bear.  
Ens. (E.) (T.) P. E. Shaw detached Winton Engine Co., Cleveland, assigned duty temporarily Mobile, Ala., in connection with installation of engine in AB-20.  
Boats. (L.) E. J. Clemens assigned Ninth District headquarters, Buffalo, as personnel officer; (L.) W. Robbins assigned CG-267, Willapa Harbor, Wash.; S. E. Natwig, upon completion of certain temporary duty at San Juan, assigned Destroyer Force, New London.  
Guns. (T.) James Murphy assigned Modoc, Wilmington, N. C.; (T.) G. W. Powell assigned Base 6, Miami.  
Boats. (T.) O. E. Keense, resignation accepted.

### COAST GUARD NOTES

**ANNUAL REPORT OF COAST GUARD.**—In the annual report for 1924 the hope was expressed that favorable consideration would be given to such proposals as the Coast Guard might make toward the welfare program of the service. \* \* \* "The appropriation for 1926 for this important and worthy object will be insufficient," says Rear Adm. Frederick C. Billard, Commandant of the Coast Guard, in referring to the funds available for keeping up the morale of his service.

Other extracts from the report are: "The Coast Guard is making steady and gratifying progress in breaking up the smuggling of liquor into the United States from the sea."

"The Coast Guard saved the lives of 2,484 persons during the fiscal year 1925; 15,565 persons were aboard vessels assisted; 37,594 vessels were boarded and had their papers examined; 2,183 vessels were seized or reported for violation of the law; and 55 derelicts or other obstruction to navigation were destroyed. The value of vessels assisted amounted to \$23,335,875."

The Coast Guard Commandant pays a fine tribute to the unselfish service of the League of Coast Guard Women, saying: "The commandant feels that he may with propriety express here his appreciation of the splendid and helpful work rendered by these good women."

The cutter Tuscarora is now at Boston, Mass., her headquarters. She was ordered to stop at New York and tow from that port to New London the floating machine shop. Her commissioned and warrant complement is as follows: Lt. Comdr. G. C. Alexander, commanding; Lt. Comdr. R. L. Lucas; Lt. (E) L. E. Wells; Lt. (j.g.) (T) H. D. Glover; Ens. (T) S. A. Harvey; Boats. K. M. Varness; Mach. M. P. Rothmund; and Pay Clk. D. B. Sollenberg.

Recent bills relating to the Coast Guard introduced in Congress include the following:

Mr. Parker, bill H.R. 5026, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, reading as follows:

"\* \* \* That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$9,000,000, to be expended by the Secretary of the Treasury for the construction and equipment of 10 Coast Guard cutters, to be designed and equipped for Coast Guard duties."

A similar bill (S.1382) was introduced in the Senate on Dec. 14 by Senator Jones, of Washington, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Aldrich a bill (H.R. 272) providing "that a commissioned officer of the Coast Guard, who has been retired for age while holding temporary rank under the provisions of the naval appropriation act, approved July 1, 1918, shall have on the retired list the rank he held temporarily at the time of his retirement, and shall receive the retired pay of that rank." The bill was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.



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## CORPS AREA ORDERS

## 4TH CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.

MAJ. GEN. JOHNSON HAGOOD, COMDR.  
Col. T. W. Darrah, Chief of Staff.

Leaves.—One month, 15 days, Jan. 20, 1926, to Capt. S. L. Thorpe, M.C.

## 5TH CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Ft. Hayes, Columbus, Ohio.

MAJ. GEN. ROBT. L. HOWZE, COMDR.  
Col. T. E. Merrill, Chief of Staff.

Capt. W. M. Lerner, Q.M.C., Ft. Thomas, Ky., to treatment, Walter Reed Hosp., D. C.  
Capt. J. B. Powers, M.C., Wright Field, Ohio, to treatment, Sta. Hosp., Ft. Hayes, Ohio.  
Tech. Sgt. A. W. Ginsberg, Q.M.C., Ft. Thomas, to duty Ft. Benl. Harrison, Ind.  
Staff Sgt. D. W. Moore, D.E.M.C., Org. Res., Charleston, W. Va., to treatment Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

Leaves.—Leave to Capt. E. A. Green, 11th Inf., extended one month. Four months, with permission to leave U. S., to Capt. H. P. Halliwell, Inf., (D.O.L.), Jan. 15, 1926.

## 8TH CORPS AREA

Headquarters,

Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex.

MAJ. GEN. ERNEST HINDS, COMDR.  
Col. J. F. Preston, Chief of Staff.

Maj. J. A. Roberson, Cav., (D.O.L.), Instr., 11th Cav., N.M.N.G., Santa Fe, to Gallup and Portales, N. M., to instruct organizations of 11th Cav., N.M.N.G.  
Second Lt. J. L. Loutzenheiser, Cav., assigned to 7th Cav., Ft. Bliss, Tex.  
Capt. E. F. French, S.C., to duty, Sig. Corps, Ft. Sam Houston.

Leaves.—One month, on relief from Wm. Beaumont Gen. Hosp., Jan. 15, 1926, to Capt. W. W. McGaw, M.C. Three months, Jan. 4, 1926, to 2d Lt. C. C. Cavender, 9th Inf., Ft. Sam Houston.

## HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT

Headquarters, Honolulu, H. T.

MAJ. GEN. E. M. LEWIS, COMDR.  
Col. A. G. Lott, Chief of Staff.

Col. T. S. Bratton, M.C., is announced as Surg., Hawaiian Dept.  
Capt. R. C. G. Nemo, Inf. (D.O.L.), Wailuku, Maui, to treatment Tripler Gen. Hosp., Honolulu.

Capt. H. P. Sawyer, M.C., 11th Med. Regt., Schofield Barracks, to duty, Ft. Kamehameha.  
First Lt. C. L. Gamble, Q.M.C., Schofield Barracks, from Honolulu, Mar. 17, 1926, to New York and on expiration of leave to duty, Q.M. Intermediate Depot, Philadelphia.

Tech. Sgt. H. Hargrove, Q.M.C., Hawaiian Gen. Area Depot, from Honolulu, Jan. 9, 1926, to Ft. McDowell, Calif., thence to duty Ft. Riley, Kans., replacing Tech. Sgt. E. F. Hahn, Q.M.C., who on arrival, Feb. 1, 1926, assigned to duty, Hawaiian Gen. Area Depot.

## PHILIPPINE DEPARTMENT

Headquarters, Manila, P. I.

MAJ. GEN. J. H. McRAE, COMDR.  
Col. Guy V. Henry, Chief of Staff

Lt. Col. H. C. Smith, J.A., is announced as Dept. Judge Advocate, stationed in Manila, relieving Lt. Col. A. R. Stallings, J.A.

## ORDERS TO RESERVES

The following are orders issued from the various Corps Areas and Departments, relating to Reserve officers:

## 3d Corps Area

Assignments

Col. J. A. Murphy, Med., to Gen. Hosp. No. 85, I. Z., as C.O.  
Lt. Col. J. McV. Austin, F.A., to Gen. Staff Section, 3d Corps Area, as Div. G-4.

Lt. Col. F. A. Hartung, Med., to 375th Med. Reg't, 2d Army, as C.O.  
Lt. Col. R. E. Perkins, Med., to 7th Surg. Hosp., 1st Army, as C.O.

Maj. R. C. Dodson, Med., to Sta. Hosp. No. 54, C. Z., as Ch. of Med. Ser.  
Maj. J. L. Hall, Med., to Sta. Hosp. No. 53, C. Z., as Ch. of Surg. Ser.

Maj. W. J. Lally, Med., to Sta. Hosp. No. 58, C. Z., as Ch. of Surg. Ser.  
Maj. E. L. Robertson, Med., to Gen. Hosp. No. 86, I. Z., as Ch. of Lab. Ser.

Maj. R. V. White, Med., to 7th Surg. Hosp., 1st Army, as Ch. of Surg. Ser.  
Capt. J. H. Doughty, Inf., to 312th Tank Batn. (Heavy), G.H.Q. Res., 2d Three Field Armies.

First Lt. J. F. Leary, Chap., to Third C. A. Dist.

## 6th Corps Area

Assignments

Lt. Col. W. G. Arn, Eng., to active duty, Jan. 23, 1926.  
Capt. E. W. Marcellus, F.A., to active duty, Jan. 9, 1926.

Capt. W. C. Sadler, Eng., Dept. of Civil Engineering, University of Mich., Ann Arbor, assigned to 357th Engr. Regt.

Capt. S. C. Woldenberg, Med., assigned to Sta. Hosp., Zone of Interior Installations, Camp Grant, Ill., as Asst. to Ch. of Surg. Ser.

First Lt. R. T. Getty, Dent., assigned to 6th Sta. Hosp., as Dent. Surg.  
First Lt. B. Jennings, Inf., Dearfield Shields Public High School, Highland Park, Ill., assigned to Mobilization Camp, Interior Installation, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

(Continued on page 414)

## THE FINANCIAL DIGEST

BY RAYMOND V. SYKES

A GREAT deal has been written on the subject of public utility holding companies as an investment medium, and the material available affords a comprehensive study of such companies, if one chooses to make it. One of the principal advantages in buying the securities of a large holding company is that the investor automatically acquires wide geographical diversification in the employment of his funds, and he usually acquires diversification of industry as well.

The operating properties are distributed among a considerable number of cities and often among several states. Local business depressions or similar developments have no very great effect on the combined earning power of the system. This is a decidedly important factor, and a single investment in a holding company achieves the same end as an investment in half a dozen operating companies.

A holding company of any size is almost certain to include not only electric light and power and gas services, but steam heating, water, and not infrequently transportation, or even telephone. Diversification of this character is relatively important.

A responsible holding company offers its subsidiary operating companies the benefit of management from a group of engineers and other experts who would be unavailable to them as separate units. The credit standing of a subsidiary is improved through its connection with the holding company, and often sources of capital are accessible that otherwise could not be reached. Unified management, of course, offers the opportunity for many economies, especially in purchasing equipment and materials.

The list of securities at the foot of the column are representatives of the leading public utility holding companies, and offer stable investments, and have been selected with the thought of showing as high a yield as is consistent with conservative investment. A brief outline of one—the Commonwealth Power Corporation—which is more or less typical of the others follows:

The Commonwealth Power Corporation, through ownership of the majority of the voting stock, controls the Consumers' Power Company of Michigan, Tennessee Electric Power Company, Central Illinois Light Company, Illinois Power, Illinois Electric Power, Southern Indiana Gas and Electric, Ohio Edison Company, and the Utilities Coal Company. Through these subsidiaries Commonwealth Power Corporation serves over 375 communities and a population of 1,850,000 distributed among five states. Some of the larger cities served are Grand Rapids, Jackson, Lansing, and Kalamazoo, Mich.; Springfield and Peoria, Ill.; Evansville, Ind.; Springfield, Ohio; and Nashville, Chattanooga, and Knoxville, Tenn. This company has taken a prominent part in the customer ownership movement, and altogether there are over 50,000 shareholders in the parent company and subsidiaries.

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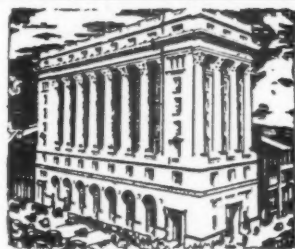
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## Congressional Committees

## HOUSE MILITARY AFFAIRS

The organization of the House Committee on Military Affairs for the present session of Congress is:

Republicans: John M. Morin, Pa., chairman; W. Frank James, Mich.; Harry C. Ransley, Pa.; John Philip Hill, Md.; Harry M. Wurzbach, Tex.; Louis A. Frothingham, Mass.; B. Carroll Reece, Tenn.; John C. Speaks, Ohio; J. Mayhew Wainwright, N. Y.; James P. Glynn, Conn.; Loren E. Wheeler, Ill.; Noble J. Johnson, Ind.; and Allen J. Furlow, Minn.

Democrats: Percy E. Quin, Miss.; Hubert F. Fisher, Tenn.; William C. Wright, Ga.; Daniel E. Garrett, Tex.; John J. McSwain, S. C.; John J. Boylan, N. Y.; Lister Hill, Ala.; Fred M. Vinson, Kan.; and William P. Jarrett, Hawaii. The committee met on Dec. 18 and Chairman Morin appointed the members to the various subcommittees as indicated below. There was no further meeting prior to the holiday recess of Congress, which began Dec. 22.

Army Organization, Appropriations, and Miscellaneous: Morin; James; Hill, Md.; Wurzbach (R.); Quin; Fisher; and Wright (D.).

Real Estate: James; Hill, Md.; Frothingham; Wainwright (R.); Fisher; McSwain; and Boylan (D.).

Military Academy, Battle Fields, Monuments, Medals, etc.: Ransley; Frothingham; Reece; Johnson (R.); Wright; Boylan; and Fisher (D.).

Soldiers' Homes and National Cemeteries: Hill, Md.; Glynn; Wheeler; Johnson (R.); Garrett; McSwain; and Vinson (D.).

Voluntary Muster, Bounty, and Pay: Frothingham; Ransley; Speaks; Wheeler (R.); Wright; Garrett; and Hill, Ala. (D.).

Arsenals, Barracks, and Military Reservations: Wurzbach; Reece; Speaks; Furlow (R.); Boylan; Garrett; and McSwain (D.).

Retirements, Restorations, and Reliefs: Reece; Glynn; Johnson; Furlow (R.); Hill, Ala.; Wright; and Vinson (D.).

Desertions: Speaks; Wainwright; Glynn; Wheeler (R.); McSwain; Fisher; and Boylan (D.).

Aviation: Wainwright; James; Wurzbach; Furlow (R.); Garrett; Hill, Ala.; and Vinson (D.).

Delegate Jarrett, of Hawaii, has been placed on the Arsenals and Aviation Subcommittees.

The Military Affairs Committee of the House has received no further bills for consideration or report since the publication of the bills pending before Congress in the last issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

## HOUSE NAVAL AFFAIRS

The House Naval Affairs Committee for this session of Congress is composed of the following:

Republicans: Thomas S. Butler, Pa., chairman; Fred A. Britten, Ill.; George P. Darrow, Pa.; A. E. B. Stephens, Ohio; Clark Burdick, R. I.; Francis J. Patterson, Jr., N. J.; A. Piatt Andrew, Mass.; John F. Miller, Wash.; Roy O. Woodruff, Mich.; James M. Magee, Pa.; and Ralph F. Undike, Ind.

Democrats: Carl Vinson, Ga.; James V. McClintic, Okla.; Herbert J. Drane, Fla.; Patrick Henry Drewry, Va.; Morgan G. Sanders, Tex.; John F. Quayle, N. Y.; J. Alfred Taylor, W. Va.; and Stephen W. Gambrell, Md.

The organization of subcommittees is now under consideration and had not been announced by Chairman Butler at the time the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL went to press. It is thought that the appointments to subcommittees will not be announced until after the recess for the Christmas holidays.

The Naval Affairs Committee met on Dec. 18 to organize, and on Dec. 21 when Representative Stephens submitted a report on Navy stations in the Pacific. Details of the report appear on page 415.

## Bills Pending

The following military and naval bills were pending in Congress from Dec. 18 to 23, inclusive:

S.J. Res. 29.—To provide for appropriate military records for persons who, pursuant to orders, reported for military duty, but whose induction or commission into the service was not, through no fault of their own, formally completed on or prior to Nov. 11, 1918, and for other purposes.

S. 1480.—To authorize the President to detail officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Army, Navy, and Marine Corps to assist the Governments of the Latin-American Republics in military and naval matters.

S. 1564.—Authorizing the payment of claims of men of the Army and Marine Corps while in training for commissions in the combatant branches of the Army and Marine Corps, and authorizing an appropriation therefor.

S. 1610.—Granting pensions to the officers and soldiers who served in the West Virginia state troops in the late Civil War.

S. 1786.—To equalize the pay of retired officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service.

S. 1835.—Granting the consent of Congress to George Washington-Wakefield Memorial Bridge, a corporation, to construct a bridge across the Potomac River.

S. 1921.—To give military status and discharges to the members of the Russian Railway Service Corps, organized by the War Department under authority of the President of the United States for service during the war with Germany.

H.J. Res. 91.—To abolish during peace time all court-martial trials in the Army and Navy of the United States; to restore to Hon. William Mitchell his proper rank, pay, allowances, and standing in the United States Army; and to punish those who have conspired to ruin and Omar Bundy, of the United States Army, retired.

H.R. 5579.—Providing for the conveyance to the city of Newport, in the state of Rhode Island, of the tract of land known as Ft. Green for public use.

H.R. 5709.—To adjust the pay and allowances of certain officers of the U.S. Navy.

H.R. 5796.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to confer a medal of honor upon Maj. Gen. Omar Bundy, of the United States Army, retired.

H.R. 5833.—For the promotion of certain officers of the U.S. Army now on the retired list.

H.R. 5942.—Limiting penalty for violation of 96th Article of War.

H.R. 5978.—To relieve persons in the military and naval services of the United States during the war emergency period from claims for overpayment at that time now involving fraud.

H.R. 5989.—Providing for care of graves of British soldiers in Greenwood Cemetery, Ft. Worth, Tex.

H.R. 6101.—To extend the limitations of time upon the issuance of medals of honor, distinguished service crosses, and distinguished service medals to persons who served in the Army of the United States during the World War.

H.R. 6120.—Making eligible for retirement under certain conditions officers and former officers of the Army or naval service of the United States, other than officers of the Regular Army or Navy, who incurred physical disability in line of duty while in the service of the United States during the World War.

H.R. 6246.—To establish a national military park at the battle field of Stones River, Tenn.

## Nominations

A long list of recess nominations for appointment and promotion in the Navy were sent to the Senate on Dec. 18. These nominations embrace all grades from rear admiral down to and including pay clerks. The nominations also include midshipmen to be ensigns in the Navy from June 4, 1925. A number of advancements of warrant officers to be ensigns and warrant officers to be chiefs in their several branches were also made.

Nominations received by the Senate Dec. 21, 1925:

Appointments, by Transfer, in the Regular Army

Corps of Engineers.—2d Lt. Walter W. Hodge, A.S., with rank from June 12, 1925.

Promotions in the Regular Army

To be Colonel.—Lt. Col. Harry T. Matthews, C.A.C., from Dec. 16, 1925.

To be Lieutenant Colonel.—Maj. Franc Le-cocq, C.A.C., from Dec. 16, 1925.

Reappointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army

To be Major General, Reserve.—William G. Price, Jr., to be major general, Pa. N.G., from Apr. 7, 1926.

To be Brigadier General, Reserve.—Charles G. Dawes, to be brigadier general, reserve, from Mar. 18, 1926.

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149-151 WEST 36TH ST. NEW YORK.**SPECIAL NOTICES**FOR RENT—Residence of Col. Henry  
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S. C. (half way between Camden and  
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city water; lights; gas; garage; furnace  
heat. On good street, two miles from  
State House. \$75.00 a month.

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**PERSONALS**

(Continued from page 406)

Chaplain Thomas J. Dickson, U.S.A.,  
of Washington, spent the last two weeks  
in Georgia and Alabama delivering ad-  
dresses and conducting critiques on World  
War and European situations before edu-  
cational institutions and civic organiza-  
tions. He told much unwritten history  
that was entirely new and greatly ap-  
preciated by the citizenship. He was invited  
to return and make a tour in coming April  
that will largely cover the important cities  
in Georgia and Alabama.Rear Adm. Luther E. Gregory, Civil  
Engineer Corps, U.S. Navy, was reap-  
pointed on Dec. 21 to be Chief of the  
Bureau of Yards and Docks for four years  
beginning Jan. 5, 1926. He has been Chief  
of the Bureau of Yards and Docks for the  
past four years. He was born at Newark,  
N. J., Jan. 9, 1872. On April 8, 1898, he  
received his first commission as civil en-  
gineer in the Navy. He has held the rank  
of rear admiral since his first appointment  
as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and  
Docks.Voicing the deep regret of the entire  
corps over the illness of Maj. Gen. W. H.  
Hart, the Quartermaster General, officers  
of the Quartermaster Corps representing  
the three components of the Army of the  
United States passed resolutions of sym-  
pathy at the monthly luncheon-meeting  
held in Washington a few days ago. The  
Assistant Secretary of War, Col. Hanford  
MacNider, was the guest of honor and  
speaker at the luncheon. Brig. Gen. John  
B. Bellinger, the acting Quartermaster  
General, presided in the absence of General  
Hart.Lt. James Hewins, Jr., and Sgt. Philip  
Stipe, A.S., U.S.A., were badly injured  
when a plane they were flying to McCook  
Field, Ohio, crashed near Zanesville, Ohio,  
Dec. 19. One of the plane's two motors  
failed at an altitude of 3,000 feet. Stipe's  
back was broken and his skull fractured.  
Lieutenant Hewins' right arm was frac-  
tured and his body cut. They were flying  
from Phillips Field, Md.The officers of the U.S.S. Richmond,  
on Dec. 14, tendered a luncheon on board  
ship to Mrs. Elbert A. Palmer, mother of  
the late Ens. Elbert A. Palmer, Jr., who  
lost his life last February in Guanta-  
namo Bay, Cuba, from a motor boat at-  
tached to the U.S.S. Richmond. At the  
luncheon a loving cup in memory of her  
son was presented to his shipmates. It  
will be kept aboard the Richmond for six  
months and then sent to the Memorial Hall  
at Annapolis, Md. His classmates and  
shipmates presented to Mrs. Palmer an  
enlarged picture of her son in a leather  
frame.Mrs. Straub, widow of Col. Oscar I.  
Straub, and her mother, Mrs. E. Van A.  
Andruss, have left Miami, where they  
spent a month at the Henrietta Towers  
Hotel, and are now at the Puritan Hotel,  
Tampa, where they will be located for  
several months in order to be near Mrs.  
Straub's son, Theodore, who is in business  
there.The second annual costume ball of the  
110th Cavalry Band was held Dec. 11,  
1925, at the Commonwealth Armory, Bos-  
ton, Mass. This ball is an annual affair  
of great social prominence in both military  
and civilian circles around Boston. Among  
the invited guests this year were: Adj.  
Gen. Jesse F. Stevens, Mass. N.G.; Col.  
Porter B. Chase, A.G.O., Mass.; Col.  
Harry G. Chase, A.G.O., Mass.; Col. Dana  
T. Gallup, commanding 110th Cavalry, and  
officers; Col. John R. Sanborn, president  
National Lancers, and staff; Capt. Frank  
Lincoln Nagle, commander, Ancient and  
Honorable Artillery Company, and staff;  
and Maj. J. W. H. Myrick, Fusilier Veter-  
ans Corps, and staff. Warrant Officer  
Chester Earl Whiting, band leader, had as  
his personal guests practically all the band  
leaders of the Regular Army and National  
Guard stationed in New England. Many  
beautiful costumes were worn, which gave  
the judges, Mrs. Arthur P. Thayer and  
Mrs. Frank E. Meyers, a very difficult  
problem in selecting those to whom the  
prizes should go. Warrant Officer Whit-  
ing was chairman of the general commit-  
tee, while Sgt. Harold E. Breed was in  
charge of the decorations.The 110th Cavalry Band has just closed  
a very successful season, having been in  
great demand on account of its mounted  
work as well as its fine concert offerings.  
This band accompanied the Ancient and  
Honorable Artillery Company on their trip  
to Cuba in October, where they were highly  
complimented by the President of Cuba  
and the officers of the Cuban Army. The  
band will play at the polo games of the  
110th Cavalry and 101st Artillery during  
the winter.**DESERTIONS INCREASE**The unusual number of desertions in the  
Army, it would seem, is largely due to thepoor housing conditions, and the excessive  
fatigue duties which the upkeep of the  
dilapidated wooden barracks at many Army  
posts imposes on enlisted men, as pointed  
out in the annual report of the Secretary  
of War, Davis. In asserting that the poor  
housing conditions have not been conducive  
to esprit de corps within those regiments  
of the Regular Army housed in temporary  
tumbledown barracks built during the war,  
Mr. Davis but relates facts that have been  
pertinent for some years, and which will  
take large appropriations to remedy.The rate of desertion remains at a very  
high and discouraging percentage, Sec-  
retary Davis admits, and this excessive de-  
sertion can be judged by the fact that there  
were 2,000 desertions alone during the past  
fiscal year in the 2d Corps Area, com-  
manded by Major General Summerall.In addition to the poor housing condi-  
tions, the shortage of enlisted men at some  
of the military posts entails an extra  
amount of fatigue duty and additional  
work, especially in the Coast Defense com-  
mands, where the duty of looking after  
the ordnance in a proper manner is very  
laborious to men who have to spend extra  
time on duty.**BABCOCK AND WILCOX CO.**The Babcock & Wilcox Co., of New  
York and London, announce that it has  
purchased the Fuller-Lehigh Company and  
its subsidiaries, manufacturers of pul-  
verized fuel and cement mill equipment;  
also that it has purchased the Bailey Meter  
Company, manufacturers of meters and  
recorders, combustion control equipment,  
pulverized fuel feeders, and water-cooled  
furnace walls.The Fuller-Lehigh Company and the  
Bailey Meter Company will be operated  
with the same organizations as heretofore,  
with the exception that Col. J. W. Fuller  
will become chairman of the board of the  
Fuller-Lehigh Company, Mr. E. C. Bailey  
will become president, and Mr. A. E.  
Douglass of Fuller-Lehigh Company will  
become vice-president in charge of sales.  
Mr. Bailey will continue to act as presi-  
dent of the Bailey Meter Company, and  
Mr. R. S. Coffin will continue as vice-  
president and general manager.By the acquisition of these companies the  
Babcock & Wilcox Co. will be able to  
offer boilers, superheaters, economizers, air  
heaters, chain grate stokers, oil burners,  
pulverized fuel equipment, water cooled  
furnace walls, meters, and combustion  
control equipment; all in any combina-  
tion that may be required to supply com-  
plete steam generating units.**CAROLINA PROPERTIES**Announcement has just been made in  
Washington of the formation of Carolina  
Properties, Inc., which has among its offi-  
cers and directors several officers and re-  
tired officers of the Services. The presi-  
dent is Maj. Gen. George Barnett, U.S.A.,  
M.C., retired, commandant of the Marine  
Corps for six years, including the period  
of the participation of the United States  
in the World War.The purpose of the new enterprise, which  
is a Delaware corporation capitalized at  
\$200,000 and domiciliated under the laws  
of North Carolina, is acreage investment  
and development in western North Caro-  
lina."Industrial, transportation and realty  
authorities agree," says General Barnett,  
"that that region is entering upon an era  
of unprecedented prosperity. The general  
awakening of the New South, upon which  
the eyes of the nation has been focussed  
for months, is increasingly making itself  
felt in the area surrounding world-re-  
nowned Asheville and every sign points to  
a sustained and healthy growth of land  
values. Associated in Carolina Properties,  
Inc., are men of long experience, sound  
judgment and demonstrated integrity,  
whose knowledge of the real estate situa-  
tion and possibilities in Western North  
Carolina is unsurpassed. With the nation  
at large enjoying prosperity that has never  
been equalled before we are convinced that  
the time is most propitious for the opera-  
tions we have begun."Among those associated with General  
Barnett in Carolina Properties, Inc., as  
directors are Rear Adm. T. J. Cowie, pay-  
master-general, U.S.N., Ret.; Capt. Dud-  
ley W. Knox, U.S.N., Ret., on active duty  
in the Navy Department; Capt. Charles  
Conrad, U.S.N., Annapolis; Comdr. John  
Stapler, U.S.N.; G. G. Reiniger, formerly  
lieutenant colonel, General Staff, U.S.A.,  
vice-president; Maj. John Steuart Hunt,  
secretary; Robert H. McNeill, president of  
the North Carolina Society; and several  
professional and business men of North  
Carolina. General offices have been opened  
in the Brentano Building, 1200 F St.,  
N. W., Washington.**FLYING CADET EXAMS.**The next examination for appointment  
as flying cadet, it has been announced by  
the War Department, will be held on Jan-  
uary 12, 1926. Only enlisted men of the  
Regular Army and civilians are eligible  
for this appointment, and at the time of  
application, the candidates must be (1)  
unmarried male citizens of the United  
States; (2) between the ages of 20 and 27  
years; (3) high-school graduates, or  
possess the equivalent of a high school  
education; (4) of excellent character; and  
(5) of sound physique and in excellent  
health.Examining boards will be conducted at  
the following stations: Mitchell Field, L. I.,  
N. Y.; Phillips Field, Aberdeen, Md.;  
Bolling Field, Anacostia, D. C.; Langley  
Field, Hampton, Va.; Maxwell Field,  
Montgomery, Ala.; Chanute Field, Ran-  
toul, Ill.; Scott Field, Belleville, Ill.;  
Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich.; Hq.  
1st Corps Area, Boston, Mass.; McCook  
Field, Dayton, Ohio; Marshall Field, Ft.  
Riley, Kans.; Brooks Field, San Antonio,  
Tex.; Ft. Bliss, El Paso, Tex.; Post Field,  
Ft. Sill, Okla.; Crissy Field, San Fran-  
cisco, Calif.; Rockwell Field, Coronado,  
Calif.; Panama Canal Department; Philip-  
pine Department; Hawaiian Department;  
Clover Field, Santa Monica, Calif.The applicant may elect either heavier-  
than-air (airplane) or lighter-than-air  
(balloon and airship), training. Heavier-  
than-air training, the duration of which is  
12 months, is given at the Air Service  
Primary Flying School and the Air Service  
Advanced Flying School. Courses at the  
Primary Flying School start Mar. 10  
and Sept. 10 of each year, while those at  
the Advanced Flying School start Mar. 16  
and September 16 of each year.**MUNICIPAL LANDING FIELDS**Army Air Service officials of the 9th  
Corps Area at San Francisco, have been  
cooperating with the chambers of com-  
merce of several cities in planning munici-  
pal landing fields for commercial airplanes.  
The air office has issued a complete set of  
plans and specifications covering the  
needed type of field, which has been sent  
to several cities in the corps area. Accord-  
ing to these specifications the ideal land-  
ing field is a half mile square, or a field  
with a half mile clear run in two direc-  
tions. The next most favorable field is an  
oblong, while a triangular field stands third  
in usefulness. The field should be plainly  
marked with the name of the town in the  
northwest corner, should have suitable  
hangars, a meteorological station, radio,  
telegraph and telephone and a rest room  
for the use of pilots.**NAVY DEPARTMENT ORDERS**

(Continued from page 405)

temp. duty Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, R. I.;  
K. Earl to sick leave two months; W. L. Field  
to U.S.S. Mississippi; J. E. Fuller to temp.  
duty Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, R. I.  
Ens. W. M. Grasser to temp. duty Nav.  
Torp. Sta., Newport, R. I.; H. Dale to temp.  
duty Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, R. I.; F. M.  
Hedden to temp. duty Nav. Torp. Sta., New-  
port, R. I.; F. C. Layne to temp. duty Nav.  
Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.Ens. H. K. Leslie to temp. duty Nav. Torp.  
Sta., Newport, R. I.; A. B. Leverett to temp.  
duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; R. P. Mc-  
Donald, H. B. McLean, L. J. McPeake, R. E.  
Mills, R. O. Minter, R. M. Morris, C. L. Nesser  
and I. H. Nunn to temp. duty Nav. Torp. Sta.,  
Newport, R. I.Ens. C. A. Parker, R. E. Perry, D. J. Ram-  
sey, E. T. Seaward, L. D. Sharp, W. F. Sim-  
rell, H. B. Southworth, J. P. L. Sower, J. E.  
Spahn and R. F. Stout to temp. duty Nav.  
Torp. Sta., Newport, R. I.Lt. (j.g.) O. V. Rogstad (D.C.) to Nav. Hosp.,  
San Diego, Calif.Ch. Boons. O. Eng to U.S.S. Arizona; G.  
Witham to continue treat. Nav. Hosp. Norfolk,  
Va.Ch. Guns. M. M. Rodgers to Sperry Gyroscope  
Co., New York; A. F. Gerloff to continue duty  
U.S.S. Rigel.Ch. Boon. P. H. Scribante to Nav. Trng.  
Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.Ch. Mach. W. L. Graeff to 3d Nav. Dist.  
Ch. Gun. F. Myers to sick leave three months.  
Machs. W. Hertner to Nav. Air Sta., Hampton  
Rds., Va.; W. R. McAllister to U.S.S. Missis-  
sippi; J. J. McCormick to U.S.S. Missis-  
sippi.R. E. D. L. Tuft to temp. duty Nav. Res.  
Laboratory, Bellevue, D. C.

Ch. Carp. G. E. Quillin to U.S.S. Mississippi.

**CORPS AREA ORDERS**

(Continued from page 412)

First Lt. G. G. Mills, F.A., to active duty,  
Jan. 5, 1926.Second Lt. R. M. Griffin, Q.M. (323d Motor  
Transport Command, N.D.), Gen. Delivery,  
Sturgeon Bay, Wis., to active duty, Jan. 5,  
1926.**8th Corps Area**Maj. W. F. Gabbert, Med., Hereford, Tex., to  
active duty, Jan. 2, 1926, School of Aviation  
Medicine, Mitchell Field, L. I.First Lt. G. E. Morris, Med., Dallas, to active  
duty, Jan. 2, 1926, School of Aviation Medicine,  
Mitchell Field, L. I.



## Navy Bases Need Funds

INADEQUATE housing facilities for officers and men at two Navy stations visited; urgent need for \$1,000,000 to start improving Pearl Harbor, T. H.; and recommendations to remedy the situation are the outstanding points in the report submitted to Representative Thomas S. Butler, Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee on Dec. 21 by Representative A. E. B. Stephens, Ohio, who headed the congressional delegation which inspected the Navy stations in the Pacific and Canal Zone.

The Congressmen visited Coco Solo and Balboa, C. Z.; San Diego, Calif.; and Pearl Harbor, T. H. The lack of proper quarters is stressed throughout the report and each station is dealt with separately.

### CANAL ZONE

The report states: "The question of quarters for officers and men of the Navy in the Canal Zone is believed to be one to which considerable attention should be given. \* \* \* It is found that the quartering of officers and men is on an exceedingly unstable basis.

"While there are quarters for officers at the Submarine Base, they are insufficient for the purpose."

In referring to the lack of quarters for married petty officers, the report states that there is no question of the "desirability of making provision for this class of service men in a more suitable manner."

Speaking of solving the problem, the report says: "The committee was shown a site at Balboa set aside by the authorities as an area upon which quarters may be built."

### SAN DIEGO

"At this training station the committee was much impressed with the necessity for housing the newest recruits in the Detention Camp, where tent shelter only is provided at the present time. Housing and messing facilities in this Detention Camp should be built \* \* \*"

### PEARL HARBOR

In regard to Pearl Harbor and its need for improvement, the report states: "The committee is impressed with the necessity for making contracts for large amounts for the work of improvement in the channel approach to Pearl Harbor. In the act of Mar. 4, 1925, the work is authorized. Appropriations should be made by Congress during the forthcoming session. Your committee feels that not less than \$1,000,000 should be appropriated by Congress during the forthcoming session with the expectation of making succeeding appropriations even larger in amount in order to insure that this work shall proceed without delay."

### OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Besides urging that sufficient money be appropriated to improve the Pearl Harbor Channel, the committee also recommended extensive development of the water front by erecting piers, walls to berth ships, and additional dry docks.

For the Supply Base at San Diego a pier is asked, while in addition to providing suitable housing quarters for Navy personnel in the Canal, a floating dry dock for docking destroyers and submarines at Balboa is urged.

It is understood that the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, is drawing up plans and making estimates on all the improvements recommended by the committee, which will be submitted with the report.

## Construction and Repair Report

"The total expenditures for the fiscal year 1925, including sums jointly expended with the Bureau of Engineering, were approximately \$47,000,000. \* \* \* It has become increasingly apparent that the bureau's force has been reduced to a point where it is inadequate for the proper handling of the work," Rear Adm. J. D. Beuret, C.C., U.S.N., stated in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy.

After sounding this warning on too great a reduction in the name of "economy" Admiral Beuret refutes statements made in magazines and newspapers concerning the helplessness of the Navy against aerial gas attacks by saying:

"Additional masks of standard type were manufactured during the year and a sufficient number are now on hand to equip vessels in active service. \* \* \* A special type of mask designed for use with gun sights, periscopes and other optical instruments has been developed and a sufficient number have been ordered to permit a thorough service trial.

"The bureau has made no attempt to develop its own facilities for the investigation of special problems in connection with defense against war gases. \* \* \* Dependence has been placed on other Government agencies, principally the Chemical Warfare Service of the Army."

Other extracts from the report are:

"Including one additional fleet submarines, started during the year, there remained under construction on July 1, 1925, two airplane carriers (converted from battle cruisers), one submarine, three fleet submarines and 1 auxiliary, a total of seven vessels.

"The rate of progress on these vessels (Lexington and Saratoga) has not been entirely satisfactory and it is now estimated that the vessels will not be completed before the end of the calendar year 1926.

"The V-1 to V-3 were designed to operate directly with the fleet and have for this purpose a relatively high surface speed. The V-4, also building at the Navy Yard,

Portsmouth, N. H., has been designed for independent operation as a mine-laying submarine and surface speed has been sacrificed as necessary to permit carrying a reasonable number of mines and an increased fuel supply. The keel of the V-4 was laid May 1, 1925.

"The new design work of the bureau for the fiscal year has consisted principally of the preparation of preliminary designs and of contract plans and specifications for the river gunboats for service in Chinese waters and of the preparation of preliminary designs for the two additional fleet submarines and two additional scout cruisers.

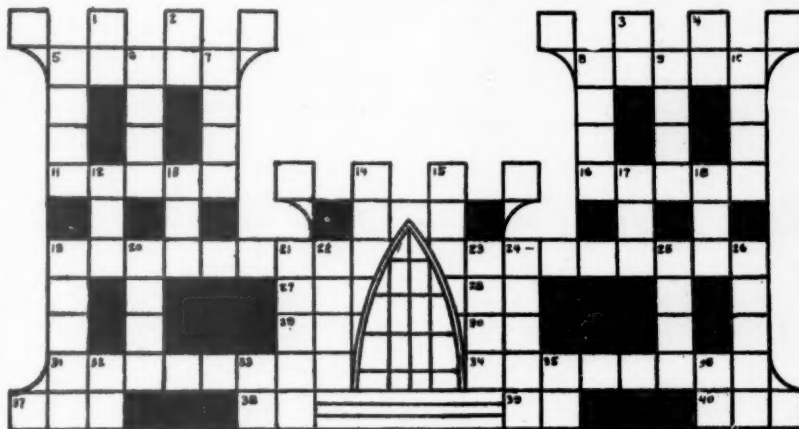
"The two additional fleet submarines will be designed for operation either with the fleet or independently. \* \* \* The preparation of contract plans and specifications will be taken up actively as soon as the contract plans and specifications of the light cruisers are sufficiently advanced to permit draftsmen to be assigned to the work. It is estimated that these plans and specifications will be ready for issue about two months thereafter.

"The deck arrangements of the coal-burning battleships do not permit a satisfactory catapult installation on the quarterdeck and it has been necessary in the case of these vessels for the airplanes to take off from the water. Airplane handling and stowage arrangements to facilitate this procedure have been installed on all the coal-burning battleships with the exception of the Florida. A trial installation of a turret type catapult was made on the Mississippi and it is planned to proceed with similar installations on the West Virginia and Idaho in the present fiscal year.

"\* \* \* accommodations for the crew have become inadequate.

"The experimental 2 3/4-inch cast-steel anchor cables which have been in service on four battleships since 1920 continued to give satisfactory service. The bureau is purchasing cast-steel chains of other sizes with a view to the ultimate replacement of the present wrought-iron chain."

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5. Part of a gun.
8. Floor plank in a pontoon bridge.
11. New type of portable foot-bridge.
16. One of the Engineer's most important tools.
19. Highest Army commanders.
23. Motto of the Engineers.
27. Official leave (abbr.).
28. Lowest ranking Army officer (abbr.).
29. One of the three components of the Army (abbr.).
30. An order for a special purpose (abbr.).
31. Pertaining to the Army.
34. An officer wearing the above insignia.
37. The Army mule.
38. Railway (abbr.).
39. Enlisted man (abbr.).
40. Medal awarded for bravery (abbr.).

### VERTICAL

1. Army garbage can (abbr.).
2. Model of airplane (abbr.).
3. One of our island possessions (abbr.).
4. Our boss (abbr.).
5. Worn close to the feet.
6. A handle.
7. A type of armored car.
8. Exploders of T.N.T.
9. Island on which famous French military hero was exiled.
10. Leather article worn by a soldier.
12. A possible reason for retirement.
13. A natural metal.
14. Corps of Engineers (abbr.).
15. Commanding officer (abbr.).
17. Spent before it arrives.
18. Noise.
19. What the medics fight.
20. For use with a hammer.
21. A motor truck.
22. To kill.
23. In addition to.
24. Small rock.
25. Molding having in section a reverse curve.
26. Round timbers used in a bridge.
32. Part of the verb "to be."
33. Regulations governing the Army (abbr.).
35. Grand master (abbr.).
36. Edition (abbr.).

Submitted by Lieut. EDWARD H. WALTER, Military Training Dept., University of Missouri, Rolla, Mo.

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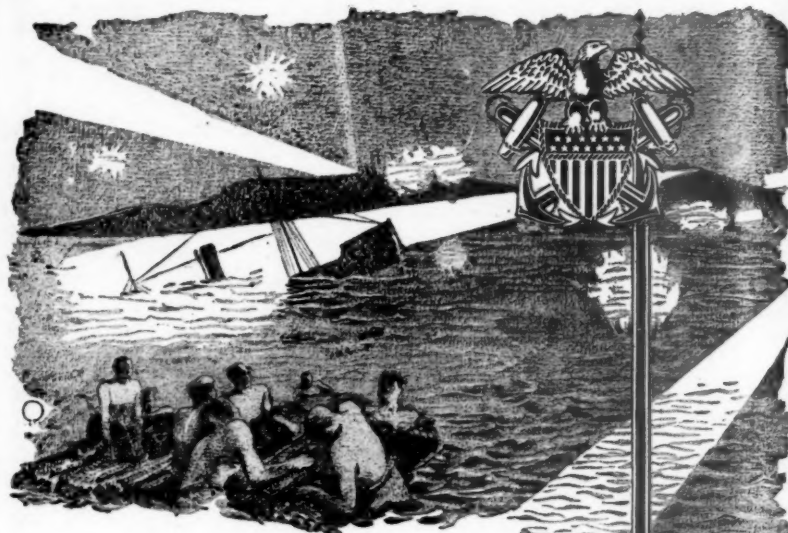
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